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World Food Day Report

The President's Report
to the U.S. Congress

October 16, 1994

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACDI	Agricultural Cooperative Development International
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency International
CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation
CDOs	cooperative development organizations
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (United Nations)
FEWS	Famine Early Warning Systems
FFW	Food for Work
FY	fiscal year
GAO	General Accounting Office
GDP	gross domestic product
GNP	gross national product
HDI	human development index
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDD	iodine deficiency disorders
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMR	infant mortality rate
KAP	knowledge and practice
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean
LDCs	least developed countries
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MYOP	Multi-Year Operational Plan
MT	metric ton(s)
NRF	National Renewal Fund
NGOs	non-governmental organizations
NIS	New Independent States
OCF	Other Child Feeding
P.L. 480	Public Law 480
PVOs	private voluntary organizations
SF	School Feeding
U5MR	under-five mortality rate
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WFP	World Food Program (United Nations)
WFP/IEFR	World Food Program International Emergency Food Reserve
WFP/PRO	World Food Program Protracted Refugee Program
WHO	World Health Organization (United Nations)
WVRD	World Vision Relief and Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Section 407(h) of the Agricultural Development and Trade Act of 1990 (Public Law 480, as amended) requires the President each year on October 16th, World Food Day, to submit to Congress a report "assessing progress towards food security in each country receiving U.S. Government food and agricultural commodity assistance." This 1994 *World Food Day Report* summarizes the activities and impacts of U.S. agricultural commodity-assisted programs worldwide.

This year is the 40th anniversary of the enactment in 1954 of U.S. Public Law 480 (P.L. 480), a program that has provided developing countries with more than \$50 billion in food and agricultural commodity assistance. The goals of this developmental and humanitarian assistance are summarized in the Agricultural Development and Trade Act of 1990, which states:

It is the policy of the United States to use its abundant agricultural productivity to promote the foreign policy of the United States by enhancing the food security of the developing world through the use of agricultural commodities and local currencies accruing under the Act to:

- 1) *combat world hunger and malnutrition and their causes;*
- 2) *promote broad-based, equitable, and sustainable development, including agricultural development;*
- 3) *expand international trade;*
- 4) *develop and expand export markets for United States agricultural commodities; and*
- 5) *foster and encourage the development of private enterprise and democratic participation in developing countries.*

In fiscal year (FY) 1994, the United States provided food assistance to 79 developing and reindustrializing countries around the world, reaching hundreds of millions of people and working to enhance food security through programs implemented by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The U.S. government provided 5,144,148 metric tons (MT) of commodities to these countries, valued at \$1.74 billion. In implementing these developmental and humanitarian projects to fight world hunger, USAID and USDA work in partnership with recipient governments, private voluntary organizations (PVOs), and international relief agencies.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), approximately 800 million people in the world today do not have access to sufficient food to meet their needs for a healthy and productive life. They are food-insecure: they often go hungry and are not sure when they will have their next meal. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) estimates that between 10 and 12 million preschool children died last year from hunger and diseases related to malnutrition. Hunger and malnutrition, manifestations of food insecurity, are caused and perpetuated by poverty, challenging us to work at both long- and short-term activities. Over the long term, our best hope for a world free from hunger lies in strategies that increase the stability of food availability, food access, and utilization of food in the family.

Food security is an issue of broad-based economic growth, especially among the world's poorest people. Poverty is a root cause of food insecurity. Hunger also prevents people from being active economic participants, limiting them to desperate measures and supplication; and lack of economic opportunity engenders poverty. Food security is an environmental issue, forcing the exploitation of fragile and marginal lands, the misuse and degradation of water resources, the exhaustion of soils, and deforestation. Food security is a population issue, closely connected with poor maternal health, high rates of infant mortality, and the disempowerment and illiteracy of women — factors which further contribute to prolonged hunger problems. Food security is a democracy issue. Pursuit of democracy is hampered when basic human needs go unfulfilled. Food insecurity can contribute to civil strife and create migration pressures.

Within a wide range of valuable foreign assistance activities, food aid represents an increasingly limited resource that must be used to maximum effect. Consequently, current programs have sought to target elements of food insecurity — food availability, food access, and food utilization — with programs tailored to the particular problems of individual countries. In recent USAID policy discussions, the improvement of agricultural productivity and household nutrition are emerging as important medium-term priorities for improving food security and reducing hunger. Over the short term, we must respond to the transient food insecurity of groups experiencing famine, disasters, and civil strife not only by providing food directly to those most in need, but also by protecting and increasing the resilience of fragile food security systems. It is to these ends that the U.S. government works with recipient governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other donors to create innovative and effective food programs.

The enhancement of food security is an important cause, one worthy of the focused and judicious investment of American farmers' agricultural products and American taxpayers' valuable resources. The United States is committed to combating world hunger and malnutrition. Approximately 63% of total FY 1994 food aid resources from P.L. 480 went to countries defined by USAID as "least developed." If only the USAID-managed resources (Titles II and III) are considered, the share of FY 1994 resources allocated to least developed countries rises to over 80%. These countries are home to some of the poorest and most food-insecure people in the world; in just the 15 countries with FY 1994 Title III programs, there are an estimated 543 million people in absolute poverty and approximately 93 million malnourished children.

The recently enacted Government Performance and Results Act reinforces the commitment of both Congress and the Executive Branch to demonstrating development results and benefits from our programs to the American people — and USAID's sustainable development program has been named as one of the pilot initiatives under this mandate. We are entering a new era of programming and managing U.S. foreign economic development assistance — including food aid — to promote broad-based, sustainable development for which food security is an essential precondition. The U.S. government is working with our development partners — PVOs, NGOs, international agencies, and host country governments — to continually focus our programs on attainable objectives and measurable results.

USAID is working with Title II cooperating sponsor PVOs to develop systems for identifying food security objectives at the country and project level and for building in indicators of program performance to report on program impact over time. USAID has also focused and refined the criteria for allocation of Title III food aid to ensure that the limited resources available are targeted to those eligible poor and least developed countries (LDCs) with the greatest need for food.

This year's *World Food Day Report* provides country profiles of every country receiving U.S. government food assistance. Each profile includes a summary of each program's activities and statements about each program's actual or expected impact. Chapter I provides background information about hunger, poverty, and malnutrition around the world and trends in food security. Chapter II presents an overview of U.S. government food aid programs, with analyses of program trends and examples of food security interventions. Country profiles are presented in Chapter III, and data tables on FY 1994 food aid programs and food security indicators are presented in Annexes A, B, and C.

CHAPTER I WORLD HUNGER

A. DYNAMICS OF HUNGER, POVERTY, AND FOOD INSECURITY

1. The Scope of World Hunger and Food Insecurity

Approximately 800 million people in the world today do not have access to sufficient food to meet the needs for a healthy and productive life, according to FAO estimates. They are food-insecure: they often go hungry and are not sure when they will have their next meal. Between 10 and 12 million preschool children died last year from hunger and diseases related to malnutrition. Although there is enough food in the world today to feed everyone *if it were distributed evenly*, 25 developing countries (including about half of the African nations) could not ensure sufficient calories per capita even if all food available nationally were redistributed. Even in areas where there is food available in the aggregate, access to food by households and individuals is affected by poverty — the poor often lack adequate resources to secure consistent and reliable access to food.

Assessing children's growth provides reliable indicators of the health and nutritional status of children; these measurements are an excellent mirror of the nutritional status of children and are also an indirect assessment of the status of the population as a whole. UNICEF recently analyzed data on three anthropometric measures of malnutrition: low *height-for-age* (stunting, or chronic malnutrition); low *weight-for-height* (wasting); and low *weight-for-age* (underweight, a synthesis of linear growth and proportion). Figure 1 presents estimates of undernutrition among children (note that China is included in East Asia).

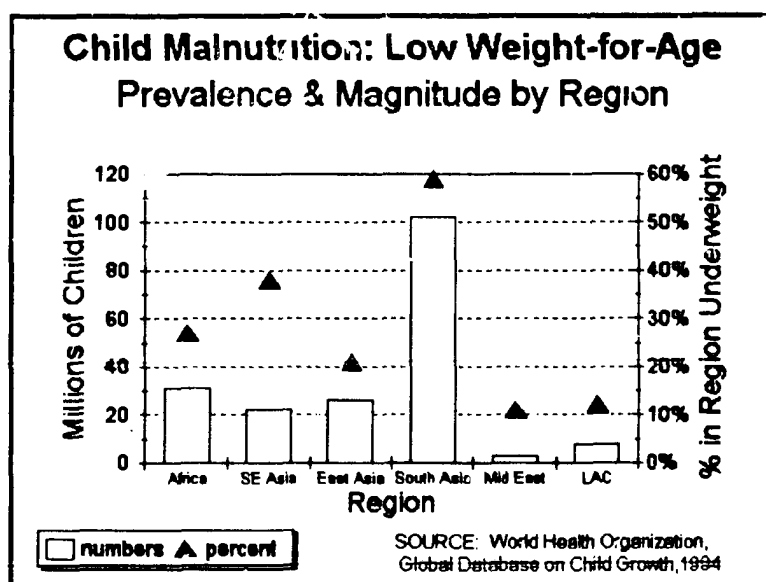


FIGURE 1

■ More than one-third of the world's children are underweight, stunted, or wasting.

■ 80% of these children live in Asia, most of those in South Asia and China. 15% live in Africa; 5% live in Latin America.

■ Most Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries have low or moderate underweight prevalences.

■ Most countries in Asia have high or very high prevalences.

■ In Africa, both moderate and high prevalences are found.

It is important to note that patterns of stunting and wasting do not always follow the patterns of weight-for-age

shown above. For example, although countries in Latin America have low to moderate underweight prevalences, in some countries the incidence of chronic malnutrition as reflected by stunting is among the highest in the world.

Hunger and malnutrition are bio-socioeconomic phenomena caused by food insecurity and perpetuated by poverty; food security is the socioeconomic context required to achieve the ultimate biological goal — improved nutritional status and quality of life.

Food security has been conceptualized in a variety of ways, but all models share several common features: a range of critical factors or determinants related to food, health, and economic resources; a recognition of the complex linkages and interactions between those factors; and a range of potential interventions available for actions to enhance food security. Figure 2 illustrates the conceptual model of food security developed by USAID for use in programming dollar and food resources (details in USAID Policy Determination 19).

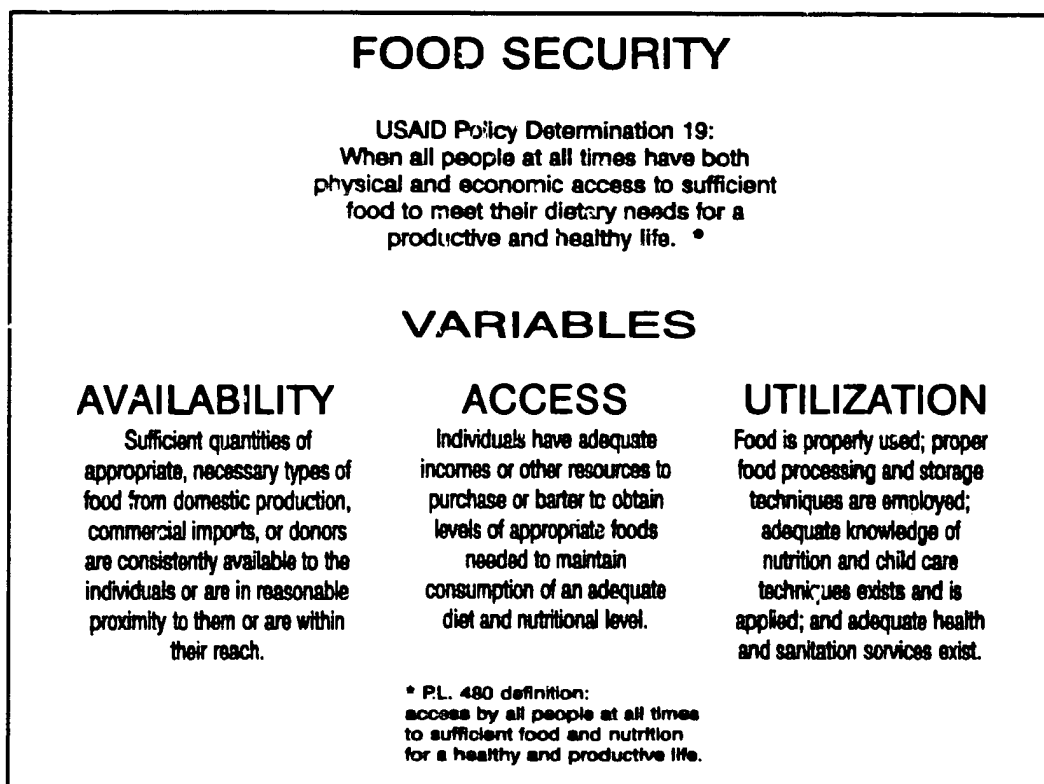


FIGURE 2

SOURCE: USAID.

A few statistics illustrate trends in food security and nutrition around the world, based on recent research by the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF:

- Average availability of food (dietary energy supply) has increased in all regions over the past 20 years, with the exception of Sub-Saharan Africa and South America during the past decade.
- The incidence of world hunger has declined significantly; however greater numbers of people are undernourished now than 15 years ago because of population growth.
- Some 400 million women of childbearing age are probably undernourished.
- 1.6 billion people are at risk of iodine deficiency and 655 million have goiter (significant increases from previous estimates).
- 190 million preschool children are at risk of vitamin A deficiency and related diseases.
- 2.1 billion people are anemic, including 75% of all pregnant women in developing countries.

As we have seen in the previous pages, the scope of world hunger remains a grievous problem. Protein-energy malnutrition, the most striking and commonly used indicator of hunger, remains stubbornly high in many countries, and, in addition, an estimated 2 billion people have inadequate intake of micronutrients. When diets do not

provide the small but necessary quantities of essential vitamins and minerals, physical growth and mental development suffer and the risk of infectious and nutritional disorders increases. One option for enhancing the impact of U.S. food aid on micronutrient deficiencies is improved fortification of the food we send overseas; USAID is currently studying issues of need, feasibility, and cost effectiveness of new fortification interventions.

2. Many Determinants of Nutritional Status

Experience and field research have shown that the determinants of nutritional status are many and varied. For example, UNICEF uses a conceptual model of the causes of malnutrition to summarize the causes and manifestations of poor nutritional status as follows:

- **basic causes:** potential resources, economic structure, political and ideological structure, and the ways in which those structures influence the control and management of resources;
- **underlying causes:** food insecurity, inadequate caretaking, and inadequate prevention/control of disease;
- **immediate causes:** inadequate dietary intake (protein, calories, micronutrients) and disease; and
- **symptoms and signs:** nutrition-related disease and early death or disability.

The critical message of this model, and of other multi-causal analytical frameworks, is that **hunger problems go beyond food availability and even beyond access to food**. Many channels can influence nutritional status, including:

- national ability to import food or produce it domestically and to distribute food efficiently;
- household ability to acquire the food available through purchases or home production;
- dietary knowledge and feeding practices;
- intrahousehold income control, which facilitates appropriate diet;
- appropriate care of vulnerable women, children, and the elderly;
- incidence of infections, disease, and morbidity;
- health and sanitary conditions in households and communities, including water and sanitation; and
- effects of environmental degradation (radiation, pesticides, etc.) on food quality and production.

In the *Human Development Report 1994*, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) presents a model for human development and quality of life. Based on a broad vision of the determinants of and constraints to human development, the UNDP presents a model for human security composed of the following contributory elements: economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security, and political security. While this conceptual model is wider in scope and import than the UNICEF model of the causes of malnutrition, it shares a common base: the recognition that persistent human problems such as hunger result from multiple interlinked factors. Food security is a function of availability, access, and utilization; good nutrition is a function of food security (in part), health status, and care.

3. Poverty — A Root Cause

Poverty is a root cause of food insecurity. Transitory economic hardship and chronic lack of purchasing power at the household level both restrict access to sufficient food for a healthy and productive life — and constrain access to health services and hygiene. Higher incomes may allow people to purchase a more balanced and adequate diet or to obtain better medical care and improved water and sanitation services.

What do we know about poverty around the world? National estimates of poverty for the past decade are available for fewer than half of the developing and reindustrializing countries in the world (59 out of 145), and these estimates themselves are not easily compared. Most past analysis understandably used poverty lines unique to each country; an important focus of recent analytic work on poverty has been the attempt to use the same real poverty line across countries in order to compare both income levels and income distribution.

The UN's International Comparisons Project has helped in this regard by facilitating the construction of implicit exchange rates that ensure purchasing power parity rates, thus allowing per capita income figures to be equalized for international comparison. The World Bank continues to work on various aspects of this analytic puzzle, and its recent work suggests that the aggregate number of poor is increasing at roughly the rate of population growth. Poverty prevalence is highest in either South Asia or Sub-Saharan Africa, depending on the poverty line used. Poverty rates are falling only in East and South Asia.

Taking into account the difficulties inherent in poverty measurements, the various data that are available all point in the same direction — and to a similar scale. *Approximately one-fifth of the world's people — 1.1 billion — live in poverty, without sufficient resources or employment opportunities to obtain adequate food, health care, and education.* And the insidious dynamic between poverty and population growth dictates that, in the absence of dramatic changes, current trends will quadruple the number of poor in one generation.

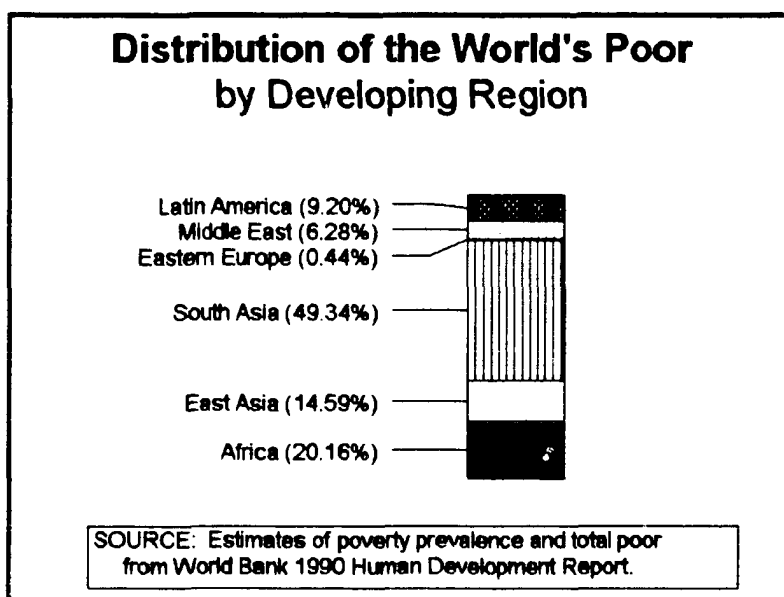


FIGURE 3

Figure 3 illustrates the estimated distribution of global poverty by region; almost one-half of the developing world's poor live in South Asia, with another 20% in Africa.

The statistical relationship between economic status and nutritional status is well documented; a 1993 World Bank statistical analysis showed that the correlation is strongest in the lowest income ranges (US\$200 - \$900 per capita). However, rising per capita income at the aggregate or national level does not ensure improved nutritional status at the individual level; other factors are at work, including income distribution.

The UNDP reports that recent multi-country regression analyses show that when a positive and statistically significant relationship exists between per capita income and indicators of quality of life, much of that relationship is statistically linked to the use of extra or marginal income for improving public education and health. Increased income is not a guarantee of enhanced food security or improved nutritional status; it is the use that nations and households make of their resources, and the choices they make, that determine their food security, their nutritional status, and their quality of life. Countries that invest more of their public expenditures on education and health are more likely to have higher quality-of-life indicators at the same levels of per capita income. In turn, improvements in food security and nutritional status are not sustainable over time without the support of broad-based sustainable economic growth.

Lacking a definitive and comprehensive data set on global poverty, we can still use the available data as indicators of the magnitude of the problem and the areas of greatest need. Indeed, the World Bank's "poverty criterion," which determines eligibility for International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) civil works preference, is also one of the criteria used in programming Title III U.S. food aid.

In the legislative mandate that authorizes U.S. food aid, Congress instructs USAID to allocate Title III resources to *least developed countries*. Using the definition developed by USAID in response to this legislative requirement, we can assess the extent to which U.S. food aid resources are targeted to countries with the greatest need. In fact, Title III food aid in FY 1994 supported programs in 15 food-insecure countries where an estimated 543 million poor people live; the weighted per capita income (per capita income in 1991 weighted by 1991 population) of the Title III recipient countries is \$312 — less than one dollar per day!

Figure 4 shows the relative allocation of FY 1994 food aid resources, excluding Section 416 (b) (total P.L. 480 program tonnage), to countries defined by USAID as "least developed." Approximately 63% of FY 1994 food went to these LDCs, with the rest programmed in other developing and re-industrializing nations.

The results of this analysis change significantly when the P.L. 480 program is segmented. For example, if USAID's sustainable development resources (Titles II and III) are considered together, the share of resources allocated to LDCs rises to over 80%, while less than 20% of USDA's Title I resources go to these least developed nations.

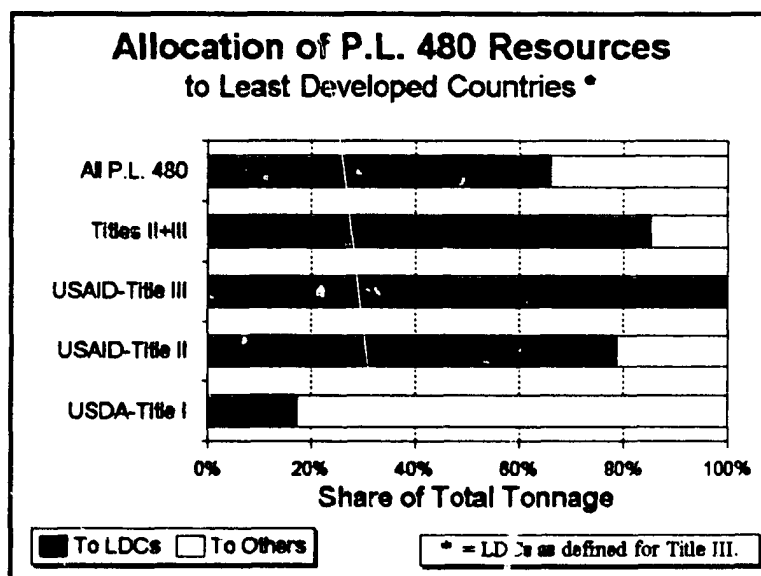


FIGURE 4

SOURCE: USAID, 1994.

How does U.S. food aid affect the poor and vulnerable in these countries? Title II programs, both developmental and emergency, are designed with a particular target group or groups in mind, and their interventions provide food directly to the beneficiaries in a range of ways. Title III programs are broader in their effect, seeking to leverage specific crucial policy reforms which will remove constraints to food security and providing local currency resources for important food security-related development projects.

4. Food Security Trends

The *World Food Day Reports* of 1991, 1992, and 1993 used a set of five indicators to develop a data set for analyzing trends over time in important food security parameters. The indicators tracked in the data set were per capita income (i.e., gross national product (GNP)), per capita calorie availability, child mortality, per capita foreign exchange earnings, and domestic food production. While each indicator reflects a different element or determinant of food security, an analysis of the indicators over time can reveal clear and distinct movements toward a more positive (or more negative) food security status. Annex B provides a more detailed presentation of the data set and its methodologies and data sources.

For 1994, the same methodology and data sources were used to generate a data set covering 43 countries receiving U.S. food assistance. One region of the world is conspicuously absent here; there is still little reliable time-series data available on the status of people in Eastern Europe and the New Independent States (NIS). In addition, there are developing countries that receive U.S. food aid but for which data on the five indicators are unreliable or missing; in those cases, rather than use unreliable data, the country was dropped from the 1994 data set. Some 35 countries receiving U.S. food assistance are not included in the data set, representing approximately 35% of FY 1994 food aid program tonnage.

Figure 5 on the next page illustrates the trends in each country for the five selected indicators from 1990 to 1992. The chart identifies a clear positive trend (+), a clear negative trend (-), no change (0), or an ambiguous or unclear trend (*). Countries are grouped according to the movement of their indicators over time.

Clear progress: Countries where four or more indicators show a distinct and consistent positive trend. Six countries are in this group:

<i>Africa:</i>	Chad
<i>Latin America:</i>	Ecuador, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, and Panama

Some progress: Countries where three out of five indicators show a clear and consistent trend in a positive direction. Thirteen countries are in this category:

<i>Africa:</i>	Benin, The Gambia, Ghana, and Mali
<i>Asia:</i>	Bangladesh, Pakistan, The Philippines, and Sri Lanka
<i>Latin America:</i>	Bolivia, Costa Rica, and Guatemala
<i>Near East:</i>	Egypt and Morocco

No clear movement: In 14 countries there is no clear or distinct trend or progress in food security; the movement of the five indicators is inconsistent and/or ambiguous.

Some deterioration: Countries where three out of five indicators show a distinct and consistent negative trend. Six countries fall into this category:

<i>Africa:</i>	Côte d'Ivoire, Mozambique, and Togo
<i>Asia:</i>	India
<i>Latin America:</i>	Haiti and Peru

Clear deterioration: Countries where four or more indicators show a distinct and consistent negative trend. Four countries are in this group, all in Africa: Burundi, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, and Uganda. (Although two of Rwanda's indicators show a negative trend and the others showed unclear trends, Rwanda falls in this category because more recent events have shown a marked and precipitous decline.)

Certain countries that show "clear progress" or "clear deterioration" in this year's analysis were in markedly different situations when last year's data set was assembled and analyzed. For example, indicator trends in four countries — Ecuador, Guyana, Jamaica, and Panama — show that the countries are currently making "clear progress" toward food security and are distinctly better this year than last. Correspondingly, three countries whose indicators show "clear deterioration" this year were marginally better in last year's analysis — Sierra Leone, Rwanda, and Uganda.

FIGURE 5

Trends in Selected Food Security Indicators: 1990-1992

Symbol Legend : 0 No Change - Negative Trend + Positive Trend * No Sustained Trend

COUNTRY	INDICATOR TRENDS				
	GNP per Capita (ATLAS)	Per Capita Calorie Availability	Under-Five Mortality Rate	Foreign Exchange Earnings per Capita	Domestic Food Production per Capita
CLEAR PROGRESS					
CHAD	+	+	+	+	+
ECUADOR	+	*	+	+	+
GUYANA	-	+	+	+	+
JAMAICA	*	+	+	+	+
MEXICO	+	-	+	+	+
PANAMA	+	+	+	+	-
SOME PROGRESS					
BANGLADESH	+	+	+	0	*
BENIN	+	+	+	*	*
BOLIVIA	+	+	+	*	*
COSTA RICA	+	*	+	+	*
EGYPT	*	+	+	+	*
THE GAMBIA	+	*	+	+	-
GHANA	+	+	*	+	-
GUATEMALA	+	-	+	+	-
MALI	*	+	+	+	-
MOROCCO	+	*	+	+	*
PAKISTAN	+	*	+	+	*
PHILIPPINES	+	-	+	+	-
SRI LANKA	+	*	+	+	*
NO CLEAR MOVEMENT					
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	+	-	;	*	-
CONGO	+	*	*	*	-
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	+	-	+	*	-
ETHIOPIA (w/ ERITREA)	-	*	+	*	-
HONDURAS	-	*	+	-	*
INDONESIA	+	*	*	+	*
JORDAN	-	*	+	-	*
KENYA	-	*	+	+	-
LESOTHO	+	-	*	+	-
MADAGASCAR	*	-	+	+	-
MAURITANIA	+	*	+	-	-
NICARAGUA	-	-	+	*	-
NIGER	*	+	*	-	*
SURINAME	+	*	+	-	*
SOME DETERIORATION					
COTE D'IVOIRE	-	-	+	-	*
HAITI	+	-	*	-	-
INDIA	-	-	+	+	-
MOZAMBIQUE	-	-	+	+	-
PERU	-	-	+	*	-
TOGO	*	-	+	-	-
CLEAR DETERIORATION					
BURUNDI	-	-	+	-	-
RWANDA	-	*	*	-	*
SIERRA LEONE	-	-	+	-	-
UGANDA	-	*	-	-	-

Note: Countries ranked in groups by performance. 35 countries receiving food aid not included in this data set.

Source: Prepared by USAID's Economic and Social Data Service, 1994.

B. HOW DO WE ENHANCE FOOD SECURITY?

The U.S. government uses a range of program mechanisms to combat hunger and malnutrition and to enhance the food security of the developing world. Many of these activities are funded with dollar resources made available by USAID's global and country programs, such as the worldwide Child Survival Project, the Africa regional Famine Early Warning Systems (FEWS) Project, and country-specific projects which facilitate economic growth, improve delivery of health services, and encourage agricultural production, and so forth. In many USAID programs, the value of these dollar resources focused on food security and sustainable development is larger than the value of the food aid programs.

The factors that influence the food security of a nation, a household, or a person are varied; the possible avenues for attacking food insecurity are equally diverse. In this report, we limit ourselves to the U.S. food security interventions that are supported by P.L. 480 and Section 416(b) agricultural commodities, while noting that these activities operate within a complex context that includes USAID's dollar-funded projects as well as other donor and NGO activity and host country government development interventions.

1. Chronic versus Crisis Food Insecurity

Over the long term, our best hope at a world free from hunger lies in efforts to address the determinants of chronic food insecurity through national, sectoral, or community development interventions designed to affect economic, social, and environmental conditions that constrain food availability, access, and utilization. To this end, the U.S. government works with recipient governments, NGOs, and other donors to create innovative and effective development programs that seek to achieve medium- and long-term results. Programs focus on:

- increased household incomes, especially of the poor;
- equitable, broad-based economic growth with improved income distribution;
- increased national capacity to produce food domestically and/or import it; and
- improved access to primary health care services, potable water, and sanitation infrastructure.

Over the short term, we often must focus on protecting vulnerable groups at risk of transitory food insecurity in threatening and uncertain circumstances where famine, disaster, and civil strife create emergencies. In these cases, food aid can serve an important role — not only in providing food directly to those most in need, but also in protecting existing systems when emergencies threaten an already fragile food security situation. Often, chronic and crisis food insecurity blur; in Ethiopia and Eritrea today, the short-run transitory effects of failed rains will be dramatically exacerbated by the lingering effects of the devastating civil war that so recently ended; and in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the immediate crisis of starving displaced persons will continue when hostilities cease, as the total devastation of agricultural production and marketing systems makes the region's recovery and progression toward food security very difficult. In Rwanda, the tragic results of civil war have resulted in massive dislocations with both transitory and long-term food security consequences.

2. Avenues of Response and Opportunities for Intervention

The determinants of food security are many and varied, operating within a context of interwoven relationships between health, diet, income, ability to produce food, and environment. Equally varied are the possible avenues of response — strategies for removing causes of chronic food insecurity and strategies for protecting the vulnerable from transitory food crises. Food aid is only one weapon in our efforts to combat hunger and food insecurity.

P.L. 480 includes three program mechanisms, each of which corresponds to a budgetary category: Title I, Title II, and Title III. Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 as amended authorizes another program that provides U.S. agricultural commodities for donation overseas. The following examples of food-assisted interventions are drawn from the wide range of USDA and USAID programs implemented in FY 1994, often with the assistance of PVOs and NGOs. Details on program activities and impacts are provided in the program-specific discussions in Chapter II and in the country profiles in Chapter III.

- A USAID Title II Food for Work (FFW) program in Bangladesh, implemented by CARE, improved food access for 525,000 workers and dependents and upgraded roads to facilitate agricultural marketing.
- The USAID Title III program in Honduras supported agricultural sector policy reforms that increased domestic production by 16%, improved rural households' terms-of-trade by 30%, increased rural incomes by 14%, and reduced the proportion of rural households in poverty by 55%.
- An emergency USAID Title II program implemented by Catholic Relief Services (CRS) in Sierra Leone in camps for displaced persons ensured basic food access; malnutrition dropped from 16% to 11%.
- The USAID Title II School Feeding (SF) project in Bolivia, implemented by Project Concern, improved food security for 260 nutritionally at-risk children under 10 years and produced a 20% drop in malnutrition.
- A USDA Food for Progress program in Albania, supported by Title I resources, increases national availability of wheat, vegetable oil, and corn and supports continued liberalization in Albania's agricultural markets and related privatization efforts.
- In a USAID Title II program in Ethiopia, World Vision used the local currencies generated from monetized commodities to support rehabilitation of farms and increased agricultural productivity; target communities are withstanding the ongoing drought much better than others.
- A USAID Title II program in India, implemented by CARE, provides focused health and nutrition education to community health workers and mothers of vulnerable children in rural areas and improved both knowledge and practices in appropriate weaning, feeding, sanitation, and disease response.
- Four USDA Section 416(b) programs in Tajikistan, implemented by PVOs, help provide food access for infants, lactating mothers, pensioners, the disabled, and families displaced by the ongoing civil war.
- The USAID Title III program in Uganda supported policy reforms resulting in increased food production (3% per year) and a reduction in stunting among children under five years old.
- USAID Title II resources and USDA Section 416(b) resources supported international relief efforts to respond to the mounting crisis of people affected by civil war in Rwanda, Burundi, and Zaire.
- A USAID Title II program run by Prisma Beneficia in Peru rehabilitated 60% of the acutely malnourished children targeted and reduced chronic malnutrition by 13 percentage points in the target group.
- Sri Lanka's Title III program (a USAID activity which is supported by USDA's Title I program) increased national availability of wheat, liberalized markets, fueled a 7% increase in agricultural incomes, and supported a targeted safety net food stamp program.

C. THE ROLE OF FOOD ASSISTANCE IN EMERGENCIES

Many of the countries receiving U.S. food aid are sufficiently stable to support social and economic programs working to build sustainable, broad-based development. In these nations, U.S. food aid-supported projects work to enhance and build food security.

Sadly, in other countries, the urgent priority must be to protect the fragile and threatened food security of vulnerable groups affected by emergencies. In addition to natural disasters such as the episodic droughts in the Sahel, Southern Africa and Horn of Africa and recurring floods in Bangladesh, there is a seemingly endless series of devastating emergencies around the world where hunger and starvation are the product of human conflict rather than of weather.

In FY 1994, people in 22 countries will receive U.S. assistance, including food commodities provided by Title II and/or Section 416(b) emergency program allocations — some administered by international PVOs, and others by international relief agencies. Chapter III provides further details on specific U.S. food-assisted activities.

How are food resources used in emergencies? When people are displaced from their homes by natural disaster or civil strife, feeding and rations provide food to those without resources. When drought or pests destroy crops, emergency distribution allows rural families to stay on their farms and rehabilitate productive assets. In the case of "man-made" disasters, food aid is often the only food available in war-torn areas; the challenge of famine prevention is then made even more difficult by warring factions that seek to control food aid access as a stratagem.

It is becoming increasingly clear that many emergencies are foreshadowed in the long-term development and food security problems of a country; Figure 6 shows selected food security indicators for eight "persistent emergency" countries. For example, a USAID working group on the Greater Horn of Africa is exploring creative means to use food in emergencies to enhance long-term development and to use food in sustainable development projects to prevent and mitigate emergencies, conceiving our food assistance along a continuum from development to relief. (Note that four of the eight "persistent emergency" countries in Figure 6 are located in the Greater Horn.)

FIGURE 6: Food Security Indicators for Countries with Persistent Emergencies

COUNTRY	Food Production per Capita Index (1979-100)	Food Import Dependency Ratio Index (1970-100)	Daily per Capita Calorie Supply as % of Requirements
Afghanistan	71	193	76
Angola	79	363	80
Ethiopia	86	855	71
Haiti	84	364	94
Mozambique	77	300	77
Rwanda	84	322	80
Somalia	78	134	81
Sudan	80	158	83

SOURCE: UNDP and FAO, 1994.

D. RESOURCE SHIFTS — TRENDS AND TENSIONS

1. Trends in Overall Program Levels

P.L. 480 program levels (Titles I, II, and III), measured both in volume and dollar value, have changed over time, most dramatically in the last two years. Annual changes in value and volume are not always matched — commodity choices change, the price per ton for each commodity varies, and the costs of ocean freight (which are added to commodity value to determine program value) also vary considerably between commodities and cargo preference requirements. Figures 7 and 8 illustrate the changes in program levels in the last four fiscal years.

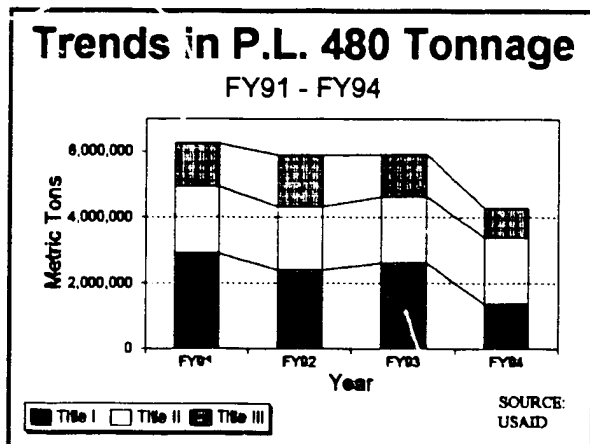


FIGURE 7

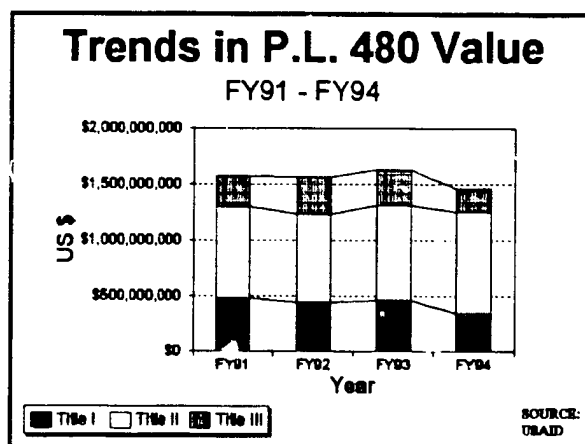


FIGURE 8

From FY 1991 to FY 1992, total P.L. 480 program tonnage dropped by 5.5%, but program value remained constant. From FY 1992 to FY 1993, tonnage was stable as value rose by 4.3%. From FY 1993 to FY 1994, when increasing resource constraints began to affect the program, total tonnage dropped by more than 15% while value dropped by 10%. FY 1995 proposed funding levels continue this trend.

2. Trends in Inter-Program Resource Allocation

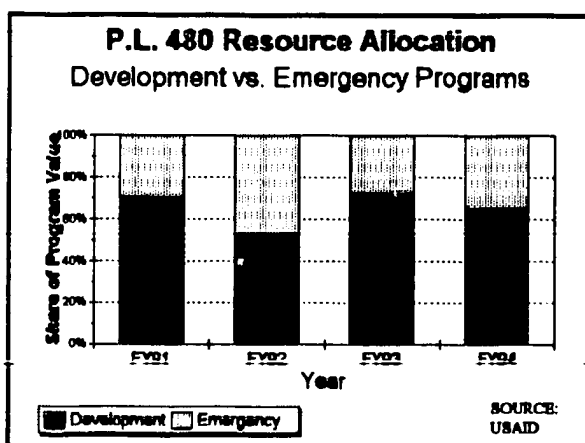


FIGURE 9

Figure 9 illustrates the relative shares of total P.L. 480 program dollar value (Titles I, II, and III commodity value plus ocean freight) for emergency programs and development programs for each of the past four fiscal years.

Despite the urgent claims by emergency situations upon limited and diminishing P.L. 480 resources, allocations to Title II and Title III agricultural commodity-funded sustainable development activities remained relatively stable from FY 1991 to FY 1994.

Competition for resources between sustainable development and emergency uses of food aid is a natural aspect of the legislative structure. Administratively, greater attention must be paid to programming food commodities to address the full spectrum of issues raised along a "development to relief continuum."

CHAPTER II

U.S. GOVERNMENT FOOD AID PROGRAMS

A. TITLE I FOOD AID PROGRAMS

The USDA's Title I program provides for government-to-government sales of agricultural commodities to developing countries for dollars on credit terms (or for local currencies, although the local currency sales authority has not been implemented in recent years for budgeting reasons). This long-term concessional commodity sales program offers credit terms that include low interest rates, repayment periods of up to 30 years, and a grace period of up to seven years.

Developing countries are eligible for assistance under Title I if they experience a shortage of foreign exchange earnings and have difficulty meeting all of their food needs through commercial channels, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. The priority for determining whether and to what extent a country receives assistance is based on the country's need for food, whether the country is undertaking measures to improve food security and to promote economic development, and whether the country demonstrates the potential to become a commercial market for U.S. agricultural commodities.

Title I contributes to the multiple food security goals of P.L. 480, particularly those goals dealing with developing and expanding markets for U.S. agricultural commodities.

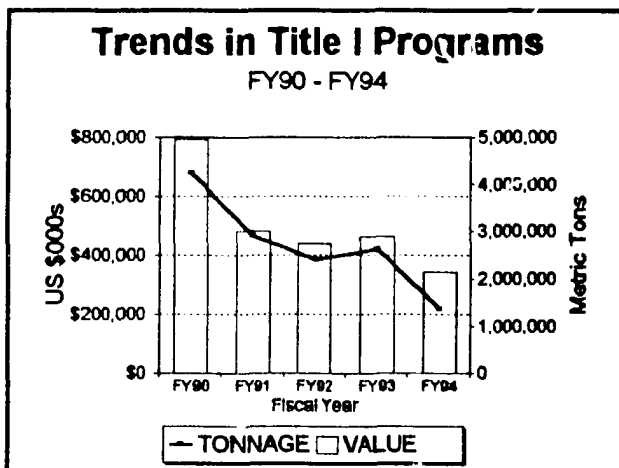


FIGURE 10

SOURCE: USDA.

The commodities delivered to the recipient countries through the agreement are sold within the country and the sales proceeds are integrated into the country's overall development plan to help promote mutually agreed upon development objectives.

Figure 10 shows trends in Title I program tonnage and value over the last five fiscal years. The change in program focus in 1991, which shifted Title I responsibility to USDA, also resulted in reduced Title I levels as the new Title III program began. In subsequent years, budget reductions have been the major cause of lower Title I levels. Planned levels for Title I in FY 1995 are down by approximately 30% from FY 1994 in total program dollar value.

Title I resources are also used to fund Food for Progress activities. The Food for Progress program, initially authorized by the Food Security Act of 1985, is administered by the USDA under the Presidential delegation contained in Executive Order #12752. The purpose of the program is to use the food resources of the United States in support of countries that have made commitments to introduce or expand free enterprise elements in their agricultural economies. Food for Progress programs may be funded with either Title I appropriations or commodities available under Section 416(b) or, if commodities are not available, by Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) purchase. Details on the Section 416(b) program may be found in section D of this chapter. Two resource constraints apply to the Food for Progress program: no more than 500,000 MT of commodities may be furnished in each fiscal year, and no more than \$30 million per year may be spent on transport/delivery costs.

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In Chapter III, country profiles are presented for each country receiving U.S. food assistance. The development objectives and food security impacts are summarized for each FY 1994 Title I country program. Food for Progress programs funded by Title I appropriations are identified by a notation. Title I-funded Food for Progress programs were carried out in five countries in FY 1994, all in the region of Europe and the NIS. Many of the countries where USDA managed an FY 1994 Title I program also received Title I assistance in the past. Out of the 22 countries participating in FY 1994 programs, seven had Title I programs in each of the past four years; another 11 had programs in three of the past four years.

B. TITLE II FOOD AID PROGRAMS

1. Program Description

USAID's Title II resources are used to support both emergency and sustainable development agricultural commodity-assisted programs implemented by cooperative development organizations (CDOs), PVOs, and international relief agencies. In emergency situations, Title II food can also be provided directly to governments.

In many cases, USAID Title II food is distributed directly to individuals in projects such as direct relief, emergency feeding, and disaster assistance. In others, food is combined with other program elements and targeted to certain beneficiaries, such as in Maternal and Child Health (MCH), SF, and FFW programs. In still other programs, P.L. 480 commodities are imported and sold on the local market, "monetized," providing an additional supply of food locally and generating local currencies which are then used to support local development efforts and community projects. In FY 1994, approximately 17% of the commodity value of Title II sustainable development programs was monetized (not including freight).

USAID has allocation, management, and oversight responsibility for Title II programming, while PVOs and CDOs play a critical role in the implementation of Title II food aid programs. Organizations that work with USAID as Title II cooperating sponsors have particular responsibilities for their programs:

- Designing food-assisted projects in the context of their Multi-Year Operational Plan (MYOP), which describes all proposed food interventions.
- Defining how proposed/ongoing programs are expected to enhance food security.
- Explaining the relationship between PVO programs and USAID's strategic approach in the country.
- Developing an evaluation plan and a schedule for mandatory periodic impact assessments.

Title II food commodities are also provided to the World Food Program (WFP) for use in WFP programs around the world — both development projects and emergency activities. Section E of this chapter provides more details on WFP use of Title II food resources.

What types of projects are supported by Title II resources? One of the most common models for Title II-supported PVO interventions is the FFW project. In FFW projects, Title II food is used as payment (whole or partial) for laborers who work together to build community projects and local infrastructure — roads, dams, wells, latrines, schools, etc. Sometimes the food wages are paid in the form of weekly or monthly dry rations, as is the practice of CARE in Bangladesh.

In other cases, workers receive prepared meals, such as in Bolivia's Urban FFW program. A small number of FFW projects are a variation called Cash for Work, whereby Title II food is imported and monetized such that workers are paid in local currency, as in CRS' Ethiopia program.

THE RANGE OF TITLE II ACTIVITIES: BOLIVIA'S DIVERSE EXAMPLES

According to the poverty map prepared recently by Bolivia's National Statistical Institute, more than 70% of the population live in poverty. Malnutrition is also a problem, especially in rural areas; stunting among children remains stubbornly high at 31%. Four PVOs use Title II food to help vulnerable groups: Caritas, Adventist Development and Relief Agency International (ADRA), Food for the Hungry, and Project Concern. Their programs include SF, general relief direct distribution, FFW, community daycare centers, micro-credit, and child survival and maternal health. In addition to the food resources, all four PVOs use local currencies generated by a joint monetization, which Caritas manages. This cost-effective approach is also used in Peru, where CARE manages a joint monetization for four PVOs.

Another common Title II intervention is the MCH project, wherein Title II food is imported by the PVO and used as supplementary nutrition in a targeted program seeking to improve the health and nutritional status of mothers and children (usually pregnant and lactating mothers and children under five years of age). MCH projects vary in approach and details, but most combine the food aid with other elements — nutrition and health education, growth monitoring and counseling, immunization, etc.

For example, in India Title II blended grain and vegetable oil is used by CARE to support an ambitious government program that provides an integrated package of health and nutrition services to mothers and children in the country's poorest and most disadvantaged areas.

An impact evaluation of CARE's India program is now being concluded; preliminary findings are that the CARE-supported program enhances food access and utilization, and that CARE's program had its strongest impacts on health and nutrition when it combined the delivery of Title II food with enhanced health and nutrition services and focused educational campaigns.

Other common Title II-supported interventions are School Feeding, where Title II foods are used for snacks, lunches, and/or breakfasts at schools as incentives to increase enrollment and maintain attendance, as in the CARE-Honduras program, and Other Child Feeding (OCF), which provides vulnerable children with supplementary meals.

With an increasing emphasis on managing development resources (both dollars and food) for sustainable impact and in the context of the decreasing availability of P.L. 480 resources, PVOs are working internally and with USAID to develop appropriate and cost-effective methods and indicators for evaluating the impact of food-assisted programs to demonstrate the contribution of Title II toward enhanced food security.

IMPACT EVALUATIONS: ISSUES FOR TITLE II

Title II PVO cooperating sponsors and USAID food aid staff are working together to identify appropriate food security indicators for use in planning and evaluating Title II programs. During collaborative workshops in FY 1994, three types of indicators were discussed:

- chronic food insecurity indicators, reflecting resource access and socio-economic constraints;
- transitory food insecurity indicators, reflecting relative vulnerability in food availability and access; and
- performance indicators, reflecting location-specific changes related to specific interventions.

Designing appropriate, cost-effective methodologies for Title II impact evaluations involves several issues:

- developing strategic program objectives and indicators for both emergency and development uses of food aid;
- replacing input measures with impact measures;
- building indicators and systems into program design;
- measuring intermediary effects and final impacts; and
- establishing baseline "before" measures for comparison with "after" measures and ensuring congruence.

CHAPTER II

As we have seen, much of the U.S. government food assistance is channeled through non-emergency sustainable development programs which target the root causes of chronic food insecurity, such as the RUS program

Program levels for Title II remained generally stable for the four years immediately after the 1990 authorizing legislation was passed. From FY 1991 to FY 1994, fluctuations in program value and tonnage between years ranged from -4.7% to +10.9% in program tonnage, and from -3.2% to +12.5% in program value (commodity plus ocean freight). The largest decrease was from FY 1991 to FY 1992, when Title II value dropped 3.2% and Title II tonnage dropped by 4.7%. Final levels for FY 1994 were slightly higher than expected; late in the year drawdowns of the Food Security Wheat Reserve were approved for emergency Title II programs in Armenia and Georgia, totalling 200,000 MT valued at \$42 million.

C. TITLE III FOOD AID PROGRAMS

1. Program Description

FY 1994 is the third full year for implementation of USAID's Title III program, which was redesigned in the 1990 legislation to provide a flexible and innovative multi-year all-grant mechanism for program food assistance. USAID Missions work closely with the recipient country governments to identify key policy constraints that prevent improved food security, and then propose and negotiate policy conditionalities designed to remove those constraints.

What might a Title III policy reform agenda look like? It would usually include specific food security-related policy reforms which have been identified as problems or obstacles in the path of sustainable economic growth and improved food security in the recipient country.

Most often Title III policy reforms seek to change economic or sectoral policies or government practices that inhibit improvements in the areas identified as constraints to improved food security, including:

- domestic food production;
- domestic marketing systems;
- export opportunities;
- national ability to purchase imports;
- household food access and purchasing power; and
- budget policies and resources for health and nutrition.

These policy reform agendas are often closely integrated with sectoral and macroeconomic policy activities supported by dollar resources.

TITLE III IN HONDURAS: A POLICY REFORM AGENDA

The policy reform measures in the current Honduras Title III program build on policy reforms initiated under the predecessor Title III program as well as several previous (pre-1991) Title I agreements. Honduras' Title III program was a key mechanism in the USAID Agricultural Development Strategy, the purpose of which was to reduce the levels of malnutrition in this poor Central American country.

The policy reforms selected were chosen because they were expected to increase the incomes of the poorest and most food-insecure group in the country — small farm households. The scope of the program is broad, including reforms designed to:

- redefine land tenure;
- restructure land use and land markets;
- liberalize domestic markets and price incentives;
- liberalize international trade; and
- expand the role of private sector firms in agricultural production and marketing.

Substantial progress has been made in achieving the benchmarks for the policy reforms listed above, and the program has had a demonstrable impact on farm-level prices, on agricultural production and gross domestic product (GDP), and on reducing poverty in rural areas.

**INTEGRATING TITLE III and OTHER ASSISTANCE:
THE CASE OF SRI LANKA**

USAID/Colombo has developed a six-year Title III program with the Government of Sri Lanka: FY 91-93 imported \$151 million in wheat, and the FY 94-96 program is budgeted for \$118 million. The policy reform measures specified in the current program build upon policy changes made under the previous program, including liberalizing food imports and trade, expanding the role of private sector firms in agricultural production and inputs supply, and improving the effectiveness of the food stamp and poverty alleviation/nutrition programs.

The USAID-managed Title III program is closely integrated with USAID's bilateral projects to promote rural employment and income growth and improve food security, and with the USDA-managed Title I program, which in FY 94 will furnish approximately \$8 million in wheat (45,000 MT) in support of policy reforms to encourage private sector participation in wheat/flour storage, marketing, and sales.

One example of an innovative sales mechanism is an auction, where food aid commodities are sold in a competitive market environment where transactions are open and results are transparent. However, auctions are not appropriate for all countries or all commodities. For example, auctions cannot be used effectively to sell commodities that need to be processed if the market is too small to support more than a few processors — with only a few bidders for the commodities offered, collusion would be too possible among the bidders.

Currently, most Title III programs generate local currencies through the sale of imported commodities, and those monies are programmed to support projects and programs through which the recipient governments demonstrate their commitment to improving food security. USAID Missions are encouraged to devote at least 10% of the local currencies generated under their Title III programs to NGOs working on development projects in their countries. For example, in Mozambique the Title III program imports yellow maize — a commodity that is "self-targeting" to the poorest consumers — and sells the maize through market channels. Approximately 10% of the sales proceeds are used to support NGOs involved in agricultural education, rural development, and sustainable agricultural production. Five NGOs have received grants to date.

Title III commodities can also be used for the development of emergency food reserves or for direct feeding programs in countries that meet the Section 302 eligibility and priority criteria. In FY 1994 this program approach was an important part of Title III assistance to Ethiopia, where policy reforms and institutional changes for the transition from crisis management to sustainable development are supported by Title III resources.

Even the choice of sales mechanisms used to distribute Title III commodities can be deliberately selected with a developmental goal in mind. USAID strives to minimize the potential disruptions to local markets that food aid imports can sometimes cause, and increasingly USAID Missions are developing innovative approaches to commodity sales which not only minimize disruptions but also help strengthen fragile local markets.

This concern about the effect of food aid imports on domestic markets extends to the infusion of emergency food aid; for example, during the 1992-93 drought in Southern Africa, much of the food aid was channeled through existing local and regional markets instead of being distributed at refugee feeding centers.

**AUCTIONS and FOOD AID:
STRENGTHENING MARKETS**

Beginning in the late 1980s, USAID Missions in Africa began experimenting with the use of auctions to sell program food aid commodities. A 1990 evaluation of all food aid auctions in Africa found great merit in the transparency and openness of auctions and their ability to strengthen fragile markets and enhance competition.

Today, a number of USAID Missions have chosen auctions as competitive and transparent sales mechanisms for Title III sales — including India, Bangladesh, The Gambia, and Mali. There are also PVOs using auctions to monetize Title II food, pioneered by Agricultural Cooperative Development International (ACDI) oil program in Uganda where the auction design included special targeted training for small traders in market systems.

One of the institutional changes in Ethiopia is the establishment of the Emergency Food Security Reserve, an autonomous "grain lending agency" which will help ensure the continuous availability of essential foodgrains for loan to state and NGOs for emergency feeding or FFW programs.

Once a Title III program has been designed and approved and an agreement signed, USAID Missions work with host country governments to monitor progress on the agreed policy reforms and to program and audit the uses of local currencies generated by commodity sales.

Often Title III agreements cover multi-year programs, with phased sets of policy reforms and corresponding benchmarks and performance indicators. Two of the Title III programs reported upon in this report, India and Senegal, actually received no shipments of Title III food during FY 1994, but they remain very active in promoting policy changes and overseeing the use of local currencies generated by sales of previous shipments under the current multi-year agreement.

EVALUATING TITLE III: PROCESS and IMPACT

Evaluating a Title III program usually involves at least two types of evaluation approaches: an assessment of achievement of policy reforms and their effects on relevant food security parameters; and an assessment of impact of Title III activities on food security of the target population/groups.

Evaluating progress on policy reform agendas is a question of process: have the agreed-upon changes taken place? However, to assess the ultimate impact of Title III programs on food security, we must investigate key food security indicators which can help demonstrate "people-level impacts." To this end, several USAID Missions — including Honduras and Sri Lanka — have assisted recipient governments in the design and implementation of household surveys which will track income, consumption, and nutrition and thus provide information on food security status.

The legislative mandate for Title III specifically intended Title III resources to benefit "least developed countries," and certain eligibility criteria were established in Section 302 of the law to define those "least developed countries" that may benefit from Title III assistance. Figure 14 on the next page summarizes the program eligibility criteria for Title III and lists the eligible countries for FY 1994.

Over the past several years, funds available for Title III have declined, and in this context of sharply diminishing resources USAID is seeking to further target its Title III program and concentrate on the neediest recipients. Starting in FY 1995, all new Title III programs will be concentrated in the countries where there is the greatest food need, and the focus of the programs will be related to policy reforms and activities directly affecting or improving food production and consumption, including nutrition.

Meeting the statutory eligibility is only the first requirement for a Title III program. Countries which meet the legislated Title III eligibility criteria (illustrated in Figure 13) will also be subjected to a food needs test. (USAID used the USDA Economic Research Services' food needs assessment data for the food needs test to determine the countries eligible for initiating new Title III programs in FY 1995.) Beyond this, geographic bureaus apply programming criteria such as consistency with country strategy, expected results, administrative responsibilities, and so forth. Program reviews are similarly rigorous with respect to the reviews undertaken for the programming and use of USAID dollar resources.

FIGURE 13: Title III Program Eligibility Criteria

Section 302 of P.L. 480 states that to be eligible for Title III Food for Development "least developed country" status, a nation must meet ONE of the TWO criteria listed below. Countries with recent or ongoing programs are indicated in bold.

Poverty Criterion	Food Deficit Criterion																																																						
<p>Criterion used by the World Bank/IBRD to determine eligibility for Civil Works Preference in providing IBRD financial assistance.</p> <p><i>Countries eligible under this "poverty criterion" for 1994 programming are listed below:</i></p> <table> <tr> <td>Afghanistan</td><td>Madagascar</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bangladesh</td><td>Malawi</td></tr> <tr> <td>Benin</td><td>Maldives</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bhutan</td><td>Mali</td></tr> <tr> <td>Burkina Faso</td><td>Mauritania</td></tr> <tr> <td>Burundi</td><td>Mozambique</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cambodia</td><td>Myanmar</td></tr> <tr> <td>Central African Republic</td><td>Nepal</td></tr> <tr> <td>Chad</td><td>Nicaragua</td></tr> <tr> <td>China</td><td>Niger</td></tr> <tr> <td>Comoro Islands</td><td>Nigeria</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ethiopia</td><td>Pakistan</td></tr> <tr> <td>The Gambia</td><td>Rwanda</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ghana</td><td>Sao Tome</td></tr> <tr> <td>Guinea</td><td>Sierra Leone</td></tr> <tr> <td>Guinea-Bissau</td><td>Sri Lanka</td></tr> <tr> <td>Guyana</td><td>Solomon Islands</td></tr> <tr> <td>Egypt</td><td>Somalia</td></tr> <tr> <td>Equatorial Guinea</td><td>Sudan</td></tr> <tr> <td>Haiti</td><td>Tanzania</td></tr> <tr> <td>Honduras</td><td>Togo</td></tr> <tr> <td>India</td><td>Uganda</td></tr> <tr> <td>Indonesia</td><td>Vietnam</td></tr> <tr> <td>Kenya</td><td>Yemen Arab Republic</td></tr> <tr> <td>Laos</td><td>Zaire</td></tr> <tr> <td>Lesotho</td><td>Zambia</td></tr> <tr> <td>Liberia</td><td>Zimbabwe</td></tr> </table>	Afghanistan	Madagascar	Bangladesh	Malawi	Benin	Maldives	Bhutan	Mali	Burkina Faso	Mauritania	Burundi	Mozambique	Cambodia	Myanmar	Central African Republic	Nepal	Chad	Nicaragua	China	Niger	Comoro Islands	Nigeria	Ethiopia	Pakistan	The Gambia	Rwanda	Ghana	Sao Tome	Guinea	Sierra Leone	Guinea-Bissau	Sri Lanka	Guyana	Solomon Islands	Egypt	Somalia	Equatorial Guinea	Sudan	Haiti	Tanzania	Honduras	Togo	India	Uganda	Indonesia	Vietnam	Kenya	Yemen Arab Republic	Laos	Zaire	Lesotho	Zambia	Liberia	Zimbabwe	<p>Set in the 1990 legislation, a country meets this criterion ONLY by meeting ALL THREE of the following USAID-defined indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Per capita consumption of less than 2,300 calories per day, with a 10% error margin. ■ Under-5 child mortality rate in excess of 100 per 1,000 live births, with a 10% error margin. ■ Inability to meet food security requirements from domestic production or imports because of a lack of foreign exchange. Foreign exchange constraint is measured as less than three months' import coverage in the nation's foreign reserves account in spite of government attempts at sound macroeconomic policy, a context verified by the existence of an International Monetary Fund (IMF) agreement or standby or similar macroeconomic policy agreement. <p>Bolivia Côte d'Ivoire Congo, Peoples' Republic Guatemala Peru Senegal</p>
Afghanistan	Madagascar																																																						
Bangladesh	Malawi																																																						
Benin	Maldives																																																						
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Kenya	Yemen Arab Republic																																																						
Laos	Zaire																																																						
Lesotho	Zambia																																																						
Liberia	Zimbabwe																																																						

SOURCE: USAID.

The country profiles presented in Chapter III include summaries of the FY 1994 Title III programs. The entry for each Title III country summarizes USAID Mission reports that describe Title III program objectives and goals, policy reforms, local currency uses, and food security impacts to date.

2. Trends in Title III Program Levels

Chapter I presented a brief discussion of the trends in overall P.L. 480 levels in recent years, including the interplay in resource allocation between emergency and sustainable development programs. Although transfers for emergency programs have re-directed millions from Title III, as we saw in Chapter I, cuts in appropriations for Title III have been twice as large as the transfers, resulting in substantial reductions to the program.

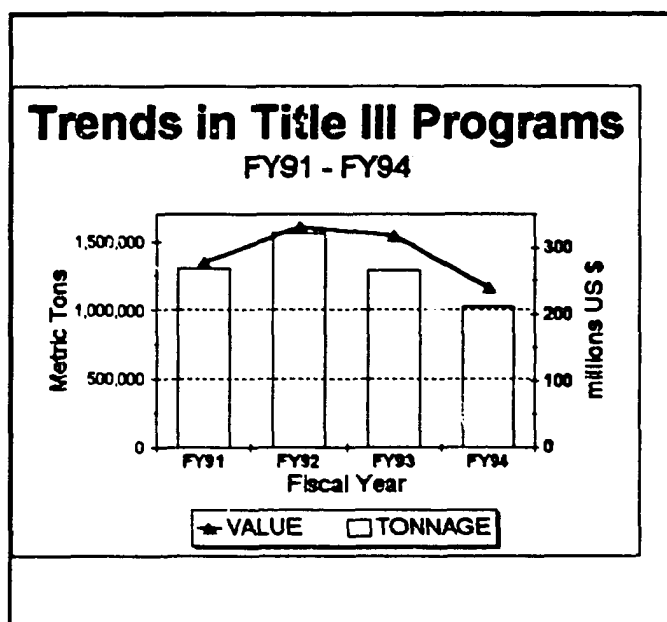


FIGURE 14

SOURCE: USAID.

Figure 14 shows trends in Title III levels. From a high of 1.57 million MT in FY 1992, Title III program tonnage levels were reduced to 1.02 million MT in FY 1994.

Figure 14 also shows Title III program dollar value for each fiscal year. The appropriation for Title III programs in FY 1994 was \$280 million, minus \$25 million rescinded for a final level of \$255 million; actual expenditures were slightly less, totalling \$239 million. Planned appropriation levels for Title III in FY 1995 are \$157 million, a further reduction of 38% from FY 1994.

3. Poverty and Malnutrition in Title III Countries

Over 1 million MT of commodities were programmed in FY 1994 in the countries with ongoing or recent Title III programs:

Africa		Asia	Latin America	
Ethiopia	Mozambique	Bangladesh	Bolivia	Honduras
Ghana	Senegal	India	Guyana	Nicaragua
Guinea	Uganda	Sri Lanka	Haiti	Peru

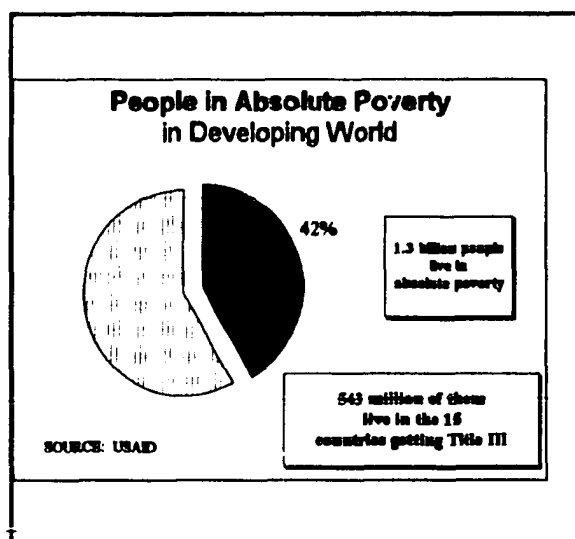


FIGURE 15

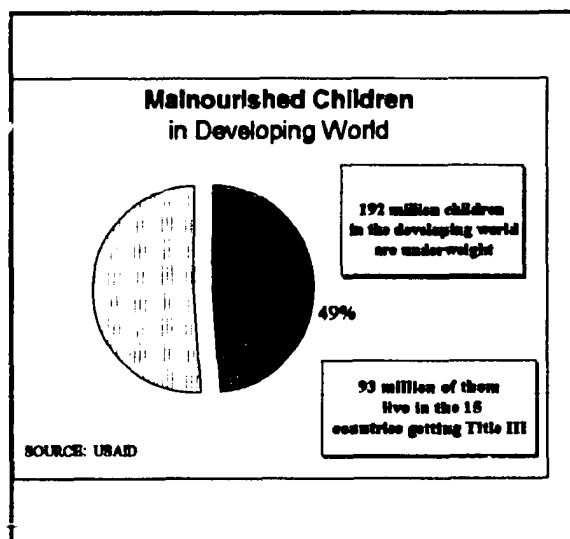


FIGURE 16

Figures 15 and 16 illustrate the proportion of the developing world's poor people and malnourished children who live in the 15 countries with ongoing or recent Title III programs.

Conservative estimates by the UNDP indicate that at least 543 million people live in absolute poverty in these 15 countries — 42% of all the absolute poor in developing countries. And an estimated 93 million children under five in these countries are malnourished — 49% of the 192 million underweight children in the developing world. The profile of malnutrition in some Title III countries is improving; in others, factors such as civil strife and natural disasters have caused the situation to deteriorate. Figure 17 shows trends in child malnutrition for countries receiving the five largest Title III shipments.

FIGURE 17: Trends in Child Malnutrition in Title III Countries

COUNTRY	Children Under Five Years	% Underweight (ages 0-59 months)		% Stunted (ages 0-59 months)	
Bangladesh	19.0 million	71% 1986	66% 1990	68% 1986	65% 1990
Ethiopia	9.3 million	37% 1982	47% 1992	60% 1982	64% 1992
Bolivia	1.3 million	15% 1981	12% 1989	43% 1981	46% 1989
Sri Lanka	1.3 million	58% 1976	43% 1987	51% 1976	34% 1987
Peru	2.9 million	15% 1975	11% 1992	38% 1975	37% 1992

SOURCE: UNICEF, *Child Malnutrition Country Profiles*, 1993.

D. SECTION 416(b) FOOD AID PROGRAMS

This program, authorized by Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 as amended, is administered by USDA. It provides for the overseas donation of surplus agricultural commodities owned by USDA's CCC to developing countries and friendly nations. Commodities may not be acquired specifically to carry out the purposes of the Section 416(b) program, but rather surplus commodities already owned by the CCC must be used. Agreements to provide these commodities to friendly countries may be on a government-to-government basis, with the WFP, or with nonprofit and voluntary agencies and cooperatives eligible to receive commodities for food aid programs in the recipient country. The cost of transporting the food from the U.S. to the border of the recipient country is usually paid by the CCC, and occasionally internal distribution costs are also paid by the CCC.

In addition to filling commodity gaps in emergency situations, Section 416(b) commodities are used to relieve temporary commodity shortfalls. Commodities may not be furnished to any country under this program unless the receiving country has the absorptive capacity to use the commodities effectively and efficiently. Also, as in all U.S. food aid programs, the commodities furnished must not displace or interfere with commercial sales that might otherwise be made. When providing food aid under Section 416(b), a portion of the value of the commodities may be sold in the recipient country to generate funds used to enhance the effective use of the commodities and to implement development programs.

Section 416(b) shipments in FY 1994 supported USDA-managed programs in 15 countries, 12 of which are located in either Europe or the MFS region. Most of these programs were managed by U.S.-based voluntary agencies working to assist the most vulnerable groups in the recipient countries — infants and children, the elderly, disabled people, and poor families. PVOs working with USDA on Section 416(b) programs included: ADRA, Aga Khan Foundation, American National Red Cross, CARE International, CRS, Feed the Children, Fund for Armenian Relief, Global Jewish Assistance and Relief Network, International Partnership for Human Development, Land O'Lakes, Lishkas Ezras Achim, Mercy Corps International, National Cooperative Business Association, and the Salvation Army World Services Organization.

Section 416(b) commodities were also donated to the WFP; FY 1994 donations helped emergency programs in eight countries in Africa (Angola, Burundi, Eritrea, Kenya, Mozambique) and Europe/NIS (Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Tajikistan). As with Title I, Section 416(b) resources may be used to support Food for Progress programs in countries that have made commitments to introduce or expand free enterprise elements in their agricultural economies. In the case of Section 416(b) support to Food for Progress programs, eligible commodities in the CCC inventory may be used, or the CCC may purchase commodities (for use only in Food for Progress programs) if they are not available in the CCC inventory. Section 416(b) shipments in FY 1994 included support to Food for Progress programs in six countries, all in the region of Europe and the NIS. Section 416(b) programs in FY 1994 are shown in the country profiles in Chapter III. Food for Progress programs are specifically identified.

E. U.S. FOOD RESOURCES SUPPORTING WFP PROGRAMS

The U.S. government contributes food in support of WFP activities around the world — "regular" development activities implemented by WFP country offices as well as emergency programs managed through the WFP International Emergency Food Reserve (WFP/IEFR) and the WFP Protracted Refugee Program (WFP/PRO). Donations of Title II and Section 416(b) food to WFP are summarized in the country profiles in Chapter III.

USAID and USDA rely upon WFP reports for information on the handling and use of donated commodities, including commodity accountability, monitoring, and reporting. A January 1994 report by the General Accounting Office (GAO) was critical of USAID's oversight of WFP programs, citing losses and poor accountability by WFP and slow responses to WFP emergency requests. USAID and USDA are now working with WFP to strengthen program management, and WFP has taken action on many of the GAO recommendations. It has hired additional financial staff, instituted a review of its cost structure, and contracted with an esteemed international accounting firm to carry out a comprehensive review of its regulations and systems. USAID has also taken action, fielding a financial review team to examine the WFP reporting systems.

WFP has developed a variety of indicators to monitor emergencies, both natural and man-made. FAMINDEX is a summary of the number of famines and food shortages reported in a given year. To this, two other indicators are added: the number of emergency operations undertaken by the WFP (excluding protracted refugee and displaced persons projects) and the number of countries listed by FAO as suffering from food shortages or famines. Figure 18 presents these indicators for three years:

FIGURE 18: Indicators of Emergencies Worldwide

SOURCE:	FAMINDEX			WFP Emergency Operations	FAO Famines & Food Shortages
	# of countries	millions of people	% world population	# of countries	# of countries
1990	5	104	2%	32	
1991	5	254	5%	44	11
1992	12	157	3%	55	15

CHAPTER III ASSESSING PROGRESS

A. UNDERSTANDING PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND IMPACTS

In fulfillment of the legislative mandate for the *World Food Day Report*, the table on the following pages presents information on each country that receives U.S. food assistance. The information includes a summary of the food security context of the country; a description of the U.S. agricultural commodity-assisted programs, including their objectives, goals, and activities; and a summary of actual or anticipated food security impacts. Each country receiving U.S. food assistance is listed alphabetically and accompanied by a brief paragraph summarizing the food security context. Next, FY 1994 food assistance programs are listed by program — Title I, Title II Development, Title II Emergency, Title III, and Section 416(b). Donations of U.S. commodities in support of WFP activities are listed under Title II and Section 416(b), as appropriate.

In the table column labeled "Program Objectives, Goals, and Activities," a summary is provided of the program itself — goals and objectives, inputs, activities, target population, etc. For Title III programs, this section also includes a summary of the Title III-supported policy reforms and uses of local currencies generated by commodity sales. In the table column labeled "Food Security Impacts," a brief summary is presented of anticipated or actual impacts of the programs on food security in the recipient country. Please note that when the impacts on food security have been assessed or measured, they are presented in the past tense; when programs are new or impacts have not been assessed, they are presented in the present tense. **Program descriptions and information on food security impacts, whether anticipated or actual, are reported as summaries of information reported directly by the implementing unit or organization: USDA, for Title I; USAID Missions, for Title III; and PVOs/cooperating agencies, for Title II and Section 416(b).**

B. COUNTRY PROFILES

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
AFGHANISTAN	Afghanistan has now endured 14 years of war, resulting in over a million deaths and massive destruction. Half of the country's population is displaced or in refugee status in neighboring countries, primarily Pakistan.	
TITLE II - EMERGENCY World Food Program (WFP)	Title II food supports emergency programs assisting nearly 1 million people, including Food for Work (FFW), feeding of vulnerable groups, emergency aid in disaster-prone areas, and monetization for non-food items.	In spite of adverse security conditions, WFP has identified (in concert with other agencies) rehabilitation activities ranging from irrigation systems to resumption of basic food processing services, helping to re-establish the economy.
ALBANIA	Albania is a predominantly agricultural society with a population of 3.3 million. Agricultural output has declined some 30% in the past decade, and dysfunctional marketing and infrastructure systems inhibit both availability and access. In many areas, malnutrition is reported at levels comparable with those in Sub-Saharan Africa.	
TITLE I - Food for Progress	Currencies support reform measures in land reform, rural credit, and industrial privatization, liberalizing Albania's markets and thus increasing domestic production and strengthening domestic markets.	Improved food security expected from increased overall supply of foodstuffs; reform measures will support increased domestic food production and improved processing and storage.

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COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
ANGOLA	A large country with vast natural resources, Angola has the potential for great productivity. A fierce and protracted civil war has largely destroyed marketing and production infrastructure, and four consecutive years of drought have reduced agricultural production by 75% in central and southern Angola. Poverty and malnutrition are most acute in the rural areas due to civil strife, a lack of interregional trade, and no access to social services.	
TITLE I	Currencies generated support for agricultural restructuring efforts; development of horticultural products, cereals and livestock sectors; improving irrigation; and encouraging private ag sector participation.	Expected impacts included improvements in horticultural products, cereals and livestock sectors, and improved irrigation systems.
TITLE II - EMERGENCY CARE	Direct distribution to 184,000 people displaced or otherwise affected by civil war and drought.	Helps protect food access until domestic conditions stabilize; complemented by other CARE projects in agriculture and health.
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Provide food to approximately 100,000 persons in southwest and central highlands who suffer from reduced food availability and access as a result of civil war.	Helps prevent famine among target groups by protecting food access.
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Therapeutic feeding centers treat 40,000 severely malnourished persons; community kitchens provide 20,000 persons with hot meals; general distribution provides half-rations to the needy.	Direct feeding expected to reduce malnutrition and death among the most vulnerable, and distribution of rations expected to prevent deterioration of health and nutritional status among target population.
World Food Program	Title II food supports emergency programs benefiting 1.5 million displaced persons.	WFP emergency programs using Section 416(b) and Title II food assist nearly 2 million conflict- and drought-affected people. Because of the continuing conflict, the impact on long-term food security has been negligible.
SECTION 416(b) World Food Program	Section 416(b) resources support a large emergency program integrated with the use of Title II emergency food.	
ARMENIA	Armenia is a country of 3.3 million people with a relatively industrialized, trade-dependent economy and a highly skilled labor force. Purchasing power has declined as market liberalization has allowed prices to rise; real wages have fallen dramatically in the face of hyperinflation, and it is estimated that 75% of household income is now spent on food and that over 20% of the population falls below the poverty line. Access to food imports from other republics has dropped as supply lines have been disrupted. Domestic production meets less than 24% of the country's milk and dairy needs, and mothers and children are particularly vulnerable to the critical shortage of infant food.	
TITLE I - Food for Progress	Promote banking reforms to establish functional agricultural credit systems, improve productivity for key agricultural products, develop agricultural infrastructure (extension system), support privatization of state-owned agricultural firms. Imports increase total availability of important staple food (bread) during transition.	Improved food security expected from increasing overall supply of wheat and increased yields; a stronger, more market-based economy will generate more income at the household level and increase purchasing power at the household level.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR		PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
	TITLE II - EMERGENCY Government of Armenia	Allocation of 100,000 MT of wheat from the Food Security Wheat Reserve.	Seeks to increase availability of staple food for vulnerable groups.
	SECTION 416(b) CARE	Food for Progress program provides food packages for women, children, elderly, refugees, and displaced persons; part of the "Transcaucasus Program" also serving Georgia and Azerbaijan.	Increase availability of food commodities to vulnerable groups most at risk of nutritional deficiency and increased morbidity.
	Fund for Armenian Relief	Food for Progress program distributes commodities to targeted population during transition.	Mitigate negative nutritional effects of shortages during transition to market system.
AZERBAIJAN		Azerbaijan continues to suffer from civil conflict as the dispute with Armenia over the status of Nagorno Karabakh results in major population displacements. Purchasing power has declined as market liberalization has allowed prices to rise, and access to food imports from other republics has dropped as supply lines have been disrupted. A 1993 U.S. grant of \$1.6 million helped establish a logistics advisory unit to coordinate food aid in the Caucasus.	
	SECTION 416(b) CARE	Food for Progress program provides food packages for women, children, elderly, refugees, and displaced persons; part of the "Transcaucasus Program" also serving Armenia and Georgia.	Increased availability of food commodities to vulnerable groups most at risk of nutritional deficiency and increased morbidity.
	Adventist Development and Relief Agency International (ADRA)	Food for Progress program provides assistance to refugees in Gyandzha and to vulnerable groups in blockaded Nakhichevan (~ 40,000 families).	Enable most vulnerable in both target areas to survive current food shortages, calm potential political unrest, allow families to save scarce resources.
	CARE	Targeted family rations for displaced families currently living without permanent shelter in Azerbaijan.	Protect the fragile food security of 30,000 displaced families currently without shelter.
	World Food Program	WFP is currently providing emergency food aid to the most vulnerable groups, which total about 300,000 persons.	Improvements in food aid deliveries ensure that a greater number of disadvantaged people have access to critical emergency food aid.
BANGLADESH		The major constraint to food security in Bangladesh is widespread poverty. Despite growth in food production and import liberalization, substantial availability gaps exist. More than 70% of children are stunted; one of the most chronically malnourished groups in the world.	
	TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT CARE	Integrated project combines FFW for 525,000 workers and dependants building rural roads with development of national disaster preparedness systems, including nutritional surveillance and flood-proofing.	Improved household food access for workers and their families through increased food; improved road networks facilitated market operations; disaster preparedness mitigates effects of future calamities.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
TITLE III	Title III program seeks to increase food security by increasing food access by the poor through increased public investment to increase incomes. Policy reforms leverage changes in development budgeting, and local currencies are spent in support of priority development sectors targeting the poor, including education, health and population, crops/fisheries, urban sanitation.	1) Increased GOB allocations and expenditures in primary education, health, and population. 2) 60% have caloric intake above requirements. 3) Larger share of public distribution system targeted to poor (59%). 4) Reduction in prevalence of wasting in children after disasters. 5) Reduced government role in food marketing (down 60% from 1992).
BELARUS	Belarus is a country of forests and marshlands with ample supplies of peat bogs used for energy. Belarus relies heavily on regional trade and has suffered during the transition since the dissolution of the USSR. An increasing number of families are dependent on government subsidies to keep them out of extreme poverty as the structural adjustment toward a market system causes transitional unemployment in many sectors. Average household incomes are dropping as prices rise rapidly. The government attempts to protect the vulnerable groups in the population through targeted programs.	
TITLE I	Commodities provide food to those areas suffering most from adverse effects of economic reforms and political instability, including areas affected by floods and by the Chernobyl disaster; sales encourage private sector competition in storage, marketing, and distribution of Title I commodities; local currencies support development of local agribusiness sector.	Expected food security impacts include increased availability to those most in need and improved market systems through participation of competitive private sector in commodity sales and distribution.
BENIN	Despite a fairly robust economy that is responding well to reforms, Benin has a relatively high child mortality rate. Palm-oil-producing areas have lost income due to increasingly unfavorable weather conditions. However, food security indicators for Benin have shown clear positive progress over the past several years.	
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT Catholic Relief Services	Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programs promote health and well-being of 50,000 women and children. School Feeding (SF) targets increased attendance for 7,000 rural children; direct distribution to 4,000 socially disadvantaged people.	Projected impacts will be improved nutrition knowledge and practices (KAP) in mothers, improved availability at household level, and increased household income through maternal income-generating activities.
BOLIVIA	Access is the most severe food security constraint: an estimated 70% of Bolivians are poor — more than 3.6 million people, almost half of whom live in marginal rural areas; 31% of Bolivian children are stunted; 45% of those in rural areas; valuable forest resources are being lost at an estimated rate of 200,000 hectares per year.	
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT Adventist Development and Relief Agency International	General relief distribution, rations to children through child care centers and schools, FFW to construct wells and latrines.	Improve household access to food for FFW families. Improved nutritional status for children under five receiving rations is expected.
Caritas Boliviana	FFW assists jobless and their families and improves local infrastructure; SF reaches 84,000 children. Monetization supports health activities and rural development.	Expected results are reduced unemployment, lowered malnutrition, improved sanitation, and better rural roads.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
Food for the Hungry	SF, MCH, Micro-Credit, Humanitarian Assistance, and Rural Programs seek to improve access and availability for 95,000 vulnerable poor.	Increased local production of target crops, increased consumption by children of fresh vegetables, increased irrigation and water availability for home use.
Project Concern International	FFW urban program improves social infrastructure and provides food wages to needy and jobless; school feeding targets children under ten.	Projected impacts include a 20% decrease in malnutrition among target group of 260 children and an increase in laborers' food access through food wages.
World Food Program	Supports SF program with 45,000 beneficiaries.	None noted.
TITLE III	Title III programs seeks to 1) expand economic opportunity and access, 2) reduce degradation of forest/soil/water resources and protect biodiversity, 3) improve family health, 4) support promotion of food security. Policy reforms: 1) develop legal/regulatory framework for bio-diversity/natural resource conservation, 2) develop structures and incentives for sustainable use of forestry resources, and 3) improve legal structure for land ownership. Local currencies support maternal and child health programs and wheat production.	1) Ag research, extension, and loans helped increase domestic wheat production to 25% of consumption. 2) Local currencies supported: • 80% coverage for infant immunization; • increased access to health services; • reduced infant mortality rate (IMR) from 111 to 80; • reduced under-five mortality rate (U5MR) from 175 to 110; • expanded cultivation of alternate crops; • expanded rural feeder roads; and • increased incomes for 1,000 women.
BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA		
Since declaring independence from the former Yugoslavia in 1992, Bosnia-Herzegovina and the other former Yugoslav republics have been engulfed in intense and merciless civil strife. By June 1992, food reserves were inadequate, and two successive years of devastated agricultural production and dysfunctional markets have heightened the crisis.		
TITLE II - EMERGENCY World Food Program	WFP programs use Title II resources to provide 70% of food for airdrops/airlifts to people isolated in Bosnia and Slovenia.	WFP Title II programs are part of coordinated airdrops/airlifts assisting 2.7 million people isolated in Bosnia and Slovenia.
BOTSWANA		
Although Botswana enjoys an impressive level of income and growth, many people live at or near subsistence levels with high population growth and low employment. Botswana's arid climate makes it prone to droughts and highly dependent on imported food, and the cultural dependence on cattle production creates a strain on the arid environment. However, Botswana has well-developed early warning and disaster response systems.		
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT World Food Program	Title II commodities support SF programs benefiting 724,000 primary school children.	SF programs are expected to help reduce hunger among children and maintain school enrollment, increasing their productivity.
BURKINA FASO		
Burkina Faso is a resource-poor country with a high population growth rate. Almost all of the population is dependent on agriculture and livestock, with soils that are fertile but fragile. Dysfunctional economic infrastructure combined with environmental degradation, drought, and, until recently, inefficient economic policies have kept economic performance low. Low household incomes inhibit food access and environmental degradation reduces food production and availability.		

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT Catholic Relief Services	School feeding promotes education of rural children; FFW-agro-forestry improves ag production; welfare program assists socially disadvantaged.	Improved fall '93 harvest; increased water management and conservation; increased school attendance and retention; indigenous NGOs trained.
BURUNDI Burundi is a small country largely dependent on coffee production by smallholders. Longstanding tensions between the two major ethnic groups continue to threaten both political reform and much-needed structural adjustment of the economy. Food security indicators for Burundi show a clear deterioration in the past several years. With a high population density and growth rate, Burundi is starting to move from being self-sufficient in food to needing more imports to meet calorie and protein requirements.		
TITLE II - EMERGENCY World Food Program	Following the military coup in Burundi in late 1993, civil strife forced thousands of people to flee; WFP initiated a Burundi regional emergency project to provide assistance to both the internally displaced and refugees in neighboring countries.	Title II and Section 416(b) food supports a massive emergency feeding program for regional centers serving millions of refugees from Burundi's civil conflict in locations in Burundi, Rwanda, and Tanzania.
SECTION 416(b) World Food Program		
CAPE VERDE ISLANDS Cape Verde, which consists of 10 resource-poor islands, is a country whose main source of sustainable income is from its position as a prime transit point to provision ship and air traffic. Only a tenth of the land is arable, and prolonged drought cycles cause severe shortages of fresh water. Cape Verde is very dependent on imports of food. Local food production is very limited and the lack of fresh water also exacerbates nutrition and health problems. Natural resource degradation threatens the local agricultural production and water that does exist.		
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT Agricultural Cooperative Development International (ACDI)	100% monetization of corn; proceeds support soil and water conservation, expand rural credit, support local NGOs.	Increased national availability of corn through Title II imports; increased household access through improved, sustainable ag production.
World Food Program	WFP's program uses Title II commodities to support SF and general relief programs with 104,000 beneficiaries.	The SF project is considered instrumental in reducing malnutrition and increasing school attendance.
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR) With health care services and most government attention centered on urban areas, rural malnutrition and poverty are rampant. Despite the CAR being self-sufficient in food production, deteriorating incomes have increased poverty, especially among women.		
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT World Food Program	Title II commodities support agricultural training and a FFW program building schools, health centers, and roads.	Trained farmers who have introduced diversified agricultural techniques have increased their incomes.
CHAD Chad is a landlocked Sahelian country with a fragile and arid ecosystem damaged by population pressures and internal strife. With the previous droughts and civil war behind it, the government is now concentrating on development priorities.		
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT World Food Program	Title II food supports a FFW program involved in rural development, an MCH program with 129,400 beneficiaries, and SF for 323,200 children.	WFP's rural development projects are expected to help increase the ability to withstand future droughts and subsequently reduce future need for large-scale emergency relief.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
CONGO	Although the Congo has one of the highest GNPs in Africa, the economy is virtually completely dependent on oil exports and is vulnerable to world oil price fluctuations. Government policy has been biased away from rural areas, leaving pockets of rural poverty and malnutrition. With the government as the main employer in urban areas, wage rates and actual wage payments are dependant on political will and oil receipts.	
TITLE I	Sales mechanism encourages open bidding by private sector for handling Title I commodities; local currencies assist local development associations and help finance Peace Corps programs.	Expected improvements include improved market systems through private sector participation and production increases through Peace Corps assistance programs financed by Title I currencies.
COSTA RICA	Costa Rica's education, health, and social indicators reflect a nation whose social infrastructure is one of the best in the region. National food availability is not a concern in general. Attention focuses on food access and utilization for poor segments of society.	
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT World Food Program	Title II food supports WFP program focused on small farmer agriculture systems through an FFW program; a general relief program assists refugees.	WFP's support for the refugee integration efforts has facilitated the movement of thousands of refugees to a more food-secure status.
COTE D'IVOIRE	Declining world commodity market prices, inappropriate economic policies, immigration, and high fertility have led to a serious decline in GNP per capita in this former "success economy." Producer and trader price restructuring has caused a significant decline in rural incomes. Consumer price adjustments caused decline in per capita consumption of all goods.	
TITLE I	Local currencies support agricultural policy changes, increased private sector role in rice marketing, increased availability of technology for food storage/processing.	Expected impacts include increased rice production and improved efficiency in the storage and processing of agricultural products.
CROATIA	Since 1992, Croatia and the other former Yugoslav republics have been engulfed in intense and merciless civil strife. By June 1992, food reserves were inadequate, and two successive years of devastated agricultural production and dysfunctional markets heightened the crisis.	
TITLE I	Program supports agricultural research and studies, improved soil conservation and extension services, transformation of family farms into market-oriented producers, competitive private sector participation in storage/marketing of Title I commodities.	Expected impacts include more efficient agricultural markets and improved production systems.
TITLE II - EMERGENCY American National Red Cross	Direct distribution to refugees and displaced persons suffering economic hardship as a result of ethnic conflict.	Immediate food needs of conflict victims are addressed (880,000 recipients in the combined Croatia and Slovenia programs).
World Food Program	Title II food supports an emergency program for more than 1 million people.	WFP program using Title II food to help alleviate the most severe suffering.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR		PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		The Dominican Republic is a small densely populated country with a per capita GNP of \$940 in 1991. In the last two decades, a relatively high rate of population growth together with an increase in internal migration has transformed this rural agrarian society into a predominantly urban population. The country's infant mortality rate is one of the highest in Latin America, and estimates of the overall prevalence of malnutrition range from 20% to 40%. Social and educational infrastructure is poor.	
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT CARE		MCH combats malnutrition in 52,100 mothers and children; urban FFW provides food and develops sanitary infrastructure.	Expected to reduce malnutrition and increase rehab of at-risk children, improve sanitation facilities, and reduce morbidity and mortality.
ECUADOR		Ecuador's oil boom in the 1970s supported priority government investments in social sectors, bringing about major improvements in health and nutrition indicators, but progress declined in the 1980s. Poverty remains prevalent and access by the poor to health services is limited.	
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT CARE		100% monetization program funding an NGO Support Fund which supports small projects responding to needs of the poorest Ecuadorians; focus on productive infrastructure and environmental projects.	Projects funded by the monetization-supported Fund seek to develop productive infrastructure and maximize employment of needy individuals, and develop capacity of local NGOs to assist the poor through small projects.
World Food Program		Title II food supports dairy production, incentives for low-income families to use primary health centers, and SF.	The dairy production project increased incomes for dairy farmers and increased the availability of milk in local markets.
EGYPT		Egypt's population of 54 million, growing at 2.2% annually, ranks as the largest in the region. Although poverty remains a serious problem, malnutrition is not as widespread as in other countries with similar income levels. National availability has been achieved primarily through imports of wheat. A relative decline in agricultural production in the 1970s and 1980s resulted in a high dependency on food aid and commercial imports. From 1978 to 1988, the prevalence of underweight children fell from 21% to 14%.	
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT World Food Program		WFP uses Title II food to focus on the most food-insecure groups — 102,600 nomads and bedouins — with sustainable programs, including wells and tree planting.	About 102,600 food-insecure people will not require direct food aid after their land reaches an adequate and sustainable production level over the next two years.
ERITREA		This recently recognized nation, formerly part of war-torn Ethiopia, faces many of the same food security problems. Availability and access are both severe constraints, population is vulnerable to famine due to reduced food purchasing power and agricultural productivity.	
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT Catholic Relief Services		FFW constructs catchment dams and wells and promotes soil/water conservation. Feeding programs target 18,700 children, pregnant mothers, and the destitute.	Project impacts include increases in agricultural output and availability of water for human and animal consumption and for use in home gardens and fields.
TITLE II - EMERGENCY Catholic Relief Services		Direct distribution and relief FFW protects against transitory food insecurity for 250,000 poor people vulnerable because of failed 1993 rains.	Slowing health deterioration due to malnutrition in the poorest areas affected by drought. FFW dams and irrigation schemes improved local ag. production.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR		PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
World Food Program	SECTION 416(b) World Food Program	Title II and Section 416(b) food provides aid to 200,000 internally displaced persons, 100,000 refugees returned from Sudan, and 160,000 drought-affected pastoralists.	Emergency WFP programs provide short-term assistance to prevent further deterioration in food security status.
ETHIOPIA		Availability and access are both severe constraints: population in drought-prone areas is vulnerable to famine due to falling agricultural productivity and reduced food purchasing power. The food supply situation, in both crop-growing and pastoralist areas, has deteriorated significantly; magnitude of food shortage is increasing, both in people affected (6.7 million) and areas involved, pushing food import needs to 895,000 MT this year. More than 1/3 of households are low income, with resources for only 50% of recommended calories; percent of underweight children is increasing (now 47%).	
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT CARE	Rural FFW supports community development and rehabilitation through wages for workers (landless poor and women).	Improved household food security, better water access, increased awareness of resource conservation.	
Catholic Relief Services	MCH and child feeding support improved nutritional and health status of mothers and children; FFW and cash-for-work promote household food access and rehabilitate infrastructure; welfare program assists destitute and handicapped.	Expected improvements in nutritional status of children, environmental conditions, ag storage facilities, and health status of destitute people.	
Ethiopian Orthodox Church	FFW program in four regions seeks to restore soil fertility and improve road infrastructure; wages help 36,900 poor.	Project impacts include increase in food production through conservation works and increase in market activity through new roads.	
Food for the Hungry	Support to health and nutrition programs and sustainable ag programs through feeding and monetization.	Increased farmer incomes with new methods, increased soil fertility from conservation, increased awareness of health issues.	
Save the Children	Joint monetization with CARE generates funds for seed multiplication, ag training, improved roads, improved grain markets.	Increased farmer access to improved seeds; double number of tree seedlings planted for reforestation; training in ag, health, and nutrition.	
World Vision Relief and Development	100% monetization supports increased ag productivity, household incomes and asset creation, and decreased malnutrition.	Infrastructure has improved for sustainable ag production. Target communities projected to withstand current drought better than others (production and income bases more diversified).	
TITLE II - EMERGENCY CARE	Direct distribution in acutely food-insecure Harerge helps vulnerable groups suffering from transitory food insecurity and droughts.	Protects food access of rural poor with high rates of malnutrition; helps mitigate the effects of drought and reduced yields.	
Catholic Relief Services	In cooperation with local relief NGOs, implement relief—FFW and direct feeding for displaced and drought-affected people.	Protects food access; enables vulnerable rural poor to remain on-farm and to continue farming. FFW improves wells, terraces, warehouses.	

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
Food for the Hungry	Assist severely affected people in Gayint/ Simada through direct distribution of food, expanded immunization, health education.	Protects subsistence farm families suffering from 1993 crop failure enabling them to stay on farm and rehabilitate their production.
World Vision Relief and Development	Direct distribution to 273,200 vulnerable poor to maintain minimum necessary nutrition.	Beneficiaries have improved in nutritional status and are now 5% to 10% better off than national norms.
TITLE III	Provides support for key policy and organizational changes to facilitate the successful transition from an existence based on year-to-year humanitarian relief to a situation of sustainable food security. Policy reforms move from generalized food subsidy to targeted safety net: urban program to meet needs of food-insecure; reduced GOE budget support for general consumer subsidies; assistance in GOE planning to address causes of rural food insecurity.	1) Establishment of a functioning targeted safety net program for the urban unemployed, the aged, poor children, the disabled, re-trenched workers, displaced people, and demobilized soldiers. 2) Emergency food security reserve administration established and is now providing grain loans to governmental and non-governmental organizations engaged in relief and FFW. 3) Sorghum distributed in drought-prone areas is self-targeting to poor.
THE GAMBIA This small country borders both sides of the Gambia River and is completely surrounded by Senegal. The economy relies on rain-fed production of groundnuts (mostly for export) and cereals, along with fishing and agricultural processing. Food availability and access are growing more stable as structural and sectoral economic policy reforms facilitate the development of a more robust economy, but environmental deterioration, including overgrazed land and salinity intrusion on cropland, threatens the country's food security situation.		
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT Catholic Relief Services	MCH targets rural women and children through community organizations; monetization supports women's sesame associations project.	Improved local NGO capacity to manage MCH activities; pregnant women report larger, healthier babies and fewer postnatal complications; increased income for women engaged in growing sesame.
GAZA AND WEST BANK Gaza and the West Bank do not suffer extensively from chronic food insecurity, except for specific areas of poverty, but transitory food insecurity is indeed a problem — one that has been exacerbated by the economic decline in the past several years. Widespread malnutrition does not exist, and food is available in the market, but financial and geographic access to this food is limited for some people and specific nutritional deficiencies are evident in certain segments of the Palestinian population.		
TITLE II - EMERGENCY Catholic Relief Services	Provide food to 57,000 poor through both public and private social service groups and to 5,500 children and elderly patients in private social service institutions.	Supports social safety net programs during transition period to new autonomous government and enhances local NGOs' ability to manage after program close-out.
GEORGIA Georgia is a country of 5.5 million people with a broad industrial and agricultural base and high levels of education: per capita GNP was estimated at \$2,120 in 1990. Ethnic strife is currently complicating the transition to a market-based economy. Average food prices increased by 1,500% from early 1992 to early 1993, and per capita consumption of basic foods has dropped by as much as 50% since 1989. Until recently, Georgia's health indicators were comparable to or better than averages from other parts of the region; health services and access to basic drugs and supplies have deteriorated.		

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
TITLE I - Food for Progress	Support policy reforms, including industrial privatization, agricultural bank reform, distribution of land for private use. Commodity imports increase total availability of essential food staple (wheat flour) during difficult times.	Improved food security is expected from increasing overall supply of wheat currently in critical shortage; reform measures will help increase domestic production and increase efficiency and effectiveness of processing and storage.
TITLE II - EMERGENCY Government of Georgia	Allocation of 100,000 MT of wheat from the Food Security Wheat Reserve.	Seeks an immediate improvement in overall food availability for vulnerable groups.
SECTION 416(b) CARE	Food for Progress program provides food packages for women, children, elderly, refugees, and displaced persons; part of the "Transcaucasus Program" also serving Armenia and Azerbaijan.	Increase availability of food commodities to vulnerable groups most at risk of nutritional deficiency and increased morbidity.
Salvation Army World Service Office	Food delivery targeted refugees, infants and children, pregnant/lactating women; bulk deliveries to refugee centers, distribute family food packs.	Help protect the fragile food security of vulnerable groups by bridging gaps in availability caused by low domestic production, civil conflict, and breakdown in gov't systems.
World Food Program	WFP has provided food parcels to 106,000 people classified as the most vulnerable.	WFP assistance helps those most affected by economic deterioration and civil strife.
GHANA		
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT Adventist Development and Relief Agency	Agro-forestry project seeks to rehabilitate environment and increase production and incomes. FFW supports tree planting for sustainable land use, construction of schools, wells and latrines, and crop storage facilities.	Expected impacts include increased tree cultivation, improved crop yield, reduced worm disease, increased production and marketing of maize and cassava, and increased school enrollment.
Catholic Relief Services	MCH clinics for 30,900 mothers; FFW employing 5,500 people builds health centers; assists women's groups in income-generating activities; increase school enrollment and attendance.	Improved sanitation; other expected impacts include improved nutrition/health KAP, increased incomes, increased enrollment and attendance, increased gender equity in schools.
TechnoServe	Monetization supports rural trust fund that provides ag credit and training in improved techniques.	Increased rural incomes and "value-added," increased equity in ag enterprises, including 45% women.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
TITLE III	This multiyear Title III program seeks to support the GOG strategy to alleviate the food deficit by promoting an increase in nontraditional agricultural exports, generating foreign exchange for commercial food imports. Policy reforms and local currencies support improved market access through rehabilitated feeder roads, enhanced capacity of local NGOs to assist community associations in nontraditional agricultural exports, and development of an autonomous policy analysis center.	Survey conducted in July 1994 will provide baseline data on impact of feeder roads program. Expected impacts include increased efficiency in movement of food and nonfood items to market, increased market access, and improved household food security. Support to local NGOs has provided employment and income generation opportunities through small and microenterprise development in nontraditional exports.
GUATEMALA <p>Agriculture dominates the economy of this nation of 9.5 million people with per capita income of \$930. The country is characterized by a very uneven distribution of both land and income; more than half of the population lives in extreme poverty at the margin of the "money" economy. National food availability is still a concern in Guatemala, and household food access is a constraint for many of the rural poor. Utilization is also a concern, especially among vulnerable groups such as children and pregnant and lactating women. Guatemala has relatively high child mortality rates, and the rate of chronic malnutrition among children is the highest in the LAC region.</p>		
TITLE I	Sales support structural reforms to monetary/fiscal policy, eliminate price band on imported grains, improve animal/plant disease and pest control activities, improve sustained natural resource management, and support private sector participation in commodity marketing and transport.	Expected impacts include a more market-oriented market system and increased food availability from improved sanitary and phytosanitary measures.
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT CARE	MCH assists high-risk mothers and children; monetization supports rural water and health projects in very poor areas; urban FFW provides food wages and builds municipal infrastructure in poor areas.	Expected impacts include improved water and sanitation facilities; improved case management for children's nutrition; reduced morbidity from diarrhea; improved municipal government capacity and urban infrastructure.
Catholic Relief Services	MCH through 80 local health centers; FFW builds communal tree nurseries; trains in sustainable ag/reforestation; monetization supports village banking and microcredit.	Established community health systems; expanded vaccination campaigns; increased soil conservation and sustainable ag techniques; increased savings/investment in village banking.
Feed the Children	Child feeding program targets 20,000 pre-school and primary school children at nutritional risk.	Improved capacity of feeding center staff to manage commodities and to find non-P.L. 480 food resources.
World SHARE	MCH/Child Survival targets mothers and children, FFW improves rural infrastructure, monetization supports women's credit funds.	Increased short-term food access through FFW and MCH rations; improved nutrition practices; improved farm resource management, infrastructure, credit.
World Food Program	Title II food supports a FFW program for 25,000 people, SF for 860,000, general relief for 15,000, and microenterprise development for women.	Projects training women in microenterprises have enhanced food security by increasing incomes for several thousand poor families. Soil conservation has increased production.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
GUINEA	Principal constraints to food security are low incomes, poor market access (due to weak physical infrastructure and inefficient markets), and poor nutritional practices. In pockets of the country, protein-energy malnutrition and/or micronutrient deficiencies are prevalent.	
TITLE III	Program seeks to stimulate sustainable growth through increased efficiency and growth in agricultural markets, improving food security; improve policy/regulatory environment for agricultural marketing; implement land tenure code; reduce informal tax collection points; maintain liberalized markets; improve financial intermediation and investment services in ag sector; lower costs of agricultural marketing; reduce physical constraints by financing rural feeders and market roads.	1) Title III rice helps close the food deficit while freeing scarce FOREX. 2) Real incomes in rural/ag sectors rising steadily. 3) New land tenure code adopted. 4) Inter-ministerial committee supervises implementation of land code. 5) Ministerial directives made on reducing informal tax collections. 6) Rehabilitation of rural feeder roads improved farm-to-market access.
GUINEA-BISSAU	Though Guinea-Bissau is one of the world's poorest and least developed countries, relatively generous natural resources, especially the arable land, allow optimism for future growth. While Guinea-Bissau is expected to achieve self-sufficiency in rice during the 1990s, the distribution of income and access to food is highly skewed.	
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT Africare	Monetization of commodities supports producer associations in business management, training, and credit in production/ marketing.	Improved diets; decrease in child malnutrition; increased food availability in poorest households; increased total supply of oil and wheat.
GUYANA	Food-insecure in all aspects; scarce foreign exchange affects national availability, while poverty constrains household access; 43% of population is poor, many in coastal areas with marginal agricultural prospects; 59% of poorest quintile employed in agriculture; 29% consume less than minimum nutritional diet. In the late 1980s the government initiated a major national program to shift to a market-oriented economy, and donors are supporting programs to cushion the initial negative impacts of adjustment on the vulnerable poor.	
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT World Food Program	Title II food supports a general relief program for 96,000 people and a SF program (primary and nursery schools) for 200,000 children.	Long-term impacts are still uncertain, but short-term effects include renewed interest by parents in children's education and in community activities.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
TITLE III	Goal is to contribute to broad-based sustainable economic growth and improved food security and nutrition through reduction in prevalence of anemia; increase in household purchasing power through reduced tariffs/taxes; improved food availability through higher export earnings and production. Policy reforms include compliance with IMF macroeconomic policy framework; fortification of wheat flour with iron, periodic testing of flour, and anemia surveillance of vulnerable groups; liberalization of trade and tariff policies; rehabilitation and maintenance of seawalls and irrigation systems; land lease and tenure policy reforms.	1) Foreign exchange reserves up; P.L. 480 funds as a percent of reserves down. 2) Price liberalization and rehab of infrastructure has fueled increase in ag contribution to GDP (30%). 3) Steady increases in GOG capital project budget. 4) Increased supply of iron-fortified flour in this wheat-dependent country.
HAITI Availability and access both severe constraints; local production devastated by deforestation and ongoing civil strife; instability reinforces continuing crisis.		
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT Adventist Development and Relief Agency International	MCH and School Feeding programs seek to reach poor and vulnerable mothers and children; FFW provides employment and develop infrastructure.	Seeks to help protect the food security of the very vulnerable during crisis situation.
CARE	SF targets 109,400 children under 12 with daily rations; general relief supports 186,600 through orphanages, "cantines populaires," hospitals.	Expected impacts include protection of vulnerable groups from damaging economic conditions; current situation very unstable.
Catholic Relief Services	Nutritional supplement to mothers, children, orphans, hospital patients, schools; small ag projects; nutrition education.	Expected impacts include improved nutritional status for 200,000 children and increased incomes and household access. Current situation too unstable to assess.
World Food Program	WFP's program uses Title II food to support MCH programs and sustainable agriculture activities and to assist 46,000 vulnerable poor, including returnees.	Long-term impacts on food security not yet shown; expected to improve access to health and nutrition services and to improve agriculture sector productivity.
TITLE II - EMERGENCY CARE	Direct distribution of dry rations to meet immediate food needs of most vulnerable groups (severely malnourished children, mothers, etc.)	Seeks to improve nutritional status of population suffering from effects of drought and instability in Northwest and Arbonite regions.
Catholic Relief Services	Direct distribution of food and basic household supplies to lessen hardship of the embargo.	Expected to improve food access for the most vulnerable urban poor.
Adventist Development and Relief Agency International	Direct distribution through MCH and FFW programs, general relief, and "cantines populaires."	Provision of basic foods to most vulnerable poor. Improvements in child malnutrition not yet seen.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
TITLE III	Increase efforts toward national food self-reliance, increase food access for vulnerable, and improve social conditions. Local currencies facilitate operations of NGOs and support jobs creation programs.	Stabilizes food prices for wheat during period of intense crisis; increased food access to basic staples.
HONDURAS		
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT CARE	Urban FFW supports wages for 25,000 workers building municipal infrastructure; SF and MCH target children and mothers.	School attendance has improved and children display more energy and attention to studies. MCH is expected to improve children's diets and KAP of mothers on nutrition and health.
Cooperative Housing Foundation	Monetization provides resources for urgent health and sanitation needs by supporting revolving credit and by providing health education and training to low-income urban dwellers and assistance to local NGOs.	Increases sustained access to potable water and improved sanitation facilities, which, combined with health training and education, is expected to contribute to improved food utilization.
World Food Program	Title II food supports an FFW program seeking to develop soil and water conservation infrastructure, an MCH program for 256,800 people, and general relief for 56,800 people.	WFP's activities in rural development have reduced food insecurity for about 200,000 small farm families over the past three years by improving production environment.
TITLE III	Enhance food security in Honduras by reforming ag sector policies; promoting sustainable use of natural resources; expanding access to ag services; and supporting efforts to protect vulnerable groups during adjustment. Policy reforms include: redefined land tenure policies and laws; liberalized ag trade policies and improved price incentives for small farmers; national environmental fund; strengthened ag research/extension; privatization of state enterprises; restructured national ag/forestry institutes; elimination of physical corn buffer stock.	1) Removal of price controls increased food availability, and ag policy reforms increased domestic production by 15% in first year. 2) Rural households' terms of trade improved by 30%. 3) Rural income increased by 14.7% since reforms. 4) 55% reduction rural households in poverty. 5) Higher rural incomes and 20% real increase in agricultural investment.
INDIA		
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT CARE	MCH assists 8.3 million mothers and children in innovative Integrated Child Development Services program; monetization supports enhanced health and nutrition interventions.	Achieved modest improvement in nutritional status of children; improved coverage of immunization and vitamins; increased KAP of workers and mothers in key nutrition issues.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
Catholic Relief Services	FFW increases crop production through improvements in land management and irrigation; MCH, SF, and Nursery-Creche programs improve access by vulnerable mothers and children to nutritious food.	Achieved increase in cropped areas and value of output, with benefits going to very poor beneficiaries; increased household calorie availability; increased savings and income-generating schemes among mothers; improved access to potable water.
World Food Program	Title II food supports an FFW forestry program and MCH activities through the government's Integrated Child Development Service. All programs focus on disadvantaged tribals.	WFP program considered one of the most successful in the world; evaluations have shown that millions of participant farmers and their families have become more food-secure.
TITLE III (Not funded in FY 94)	Title III program provided critical balance-of-payments support during structural adjustment and financial support to social safety net "National Renewal Fund" (NRF). It liberalized marketing of soy oil through open auctions of Title III oil to private processors, and it supports expansion and increased productivity of private agro-industries. Policy reforms included: begin open competition in edible oil marketing by eliminating import license, and rationalize import duties on palmolein. Local currencies support National Renewal Fund, designed to provide temporary safety net for workers laid off by privatized or rationalized state enterprises, and provide funds for small/medium agroenterprises channeled through USAID's Agricultural Commercialization and Enterprise (ACE) project.	1) Title III auction sales of oil demonstrated the value of more open agricultural markets for this essential and high-value nutritious commodity. 2) Auction sales expanded access by private traders and processors to market for crude oil. 3) Local currencies in NRF expected to improve household food security of workers affected by structural adjustment; monies in ACE fund help small agro-businesses start and expand.
INDONESIA		
Poverty has continued to decline during Indonesia's rapid economic growth, and income distribution has not deteriorated, partly due to the government's emphasis on rural development. The number of people estimated to be below the poverty line declined from 54 million in 1976 to 27 million in 1990. This reduction of 50% in the scope of poverty in less than one generation is the highest rate of any country in the world in the 1980s. It should be noted that the poorer eastern islands have not experienced the same level of progress, and food shortages and malnutrition are still evident in those areas.		
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT Catholic Relief Services	FFW and monetization support projects in health, agriculture, enterprise development, including ag inputs, health centers, credit systems.	Community-based programming generates improved ag incomes, expanded rural health care, increased access to credit for off-farm income.
World Food Program	Title II food supports an FFW program benefiting 157,800 people that focuses on regional development and water management.	Expected impacts of program will include improved access to potable water and water for agricultural production.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
JAMAICA	Jamaica is one of the larger Caribbean island countries, with a population of 2.1 million growing at 1.4% and a per capita GNP of \$1,380. Jamaica's social indicators have generally exceeded those of other countries in the region at similar levels of income, reflecting in part the allocation of public resources to health and education. Poverty has increased recently as a result of continuing economic troubles.	
TITLE I	Development measures include support for monetary and fiscal policies as well as other policies designed to open and reinforce Jamaica's investment regime under multinational agreements and loans.	Expected impacts include increased economic development through policy reform.
JORDAN	Jordan's food security situation has clearly deteriorated in the last several years. The ongoing economic adjustment program is supported by a parallel social and poverty alleviation program focusing on increasing employment and assisting the poor. Jordan had already made substantial improvements in nutritional status before the Gulf War. Reports now indicate that nutritional deficiencies are new and growing. The country's restructuring plan focuses on employment creation in the agricultural and industrial sectors.	
TITLE I	Local currencies provide loans for unemployed to facilitate investment in small ag projects, subsidies to poor farmers for seeds, warehouse construction, encouragement of seed production, development of nurseries, construction of medical centers and irrigation networks.	Expected impacts include increased agricultural investment in small producers and subsequent increases in agricultural production.
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT World Food Program	WFP uses Title II food to support an FFW program with highland agricultural production and rangeland development.	Program supports rural populations so they are not made more vulnerable or food-insecure by economic restructuring efforts.
KAZAKHSTAN	Economic conditions have deteriorated in the region as the transition to market economics continues. Food availability and household access to food (income and purchasing power) are dropping, infant mortality remains high, and micronutrient deficiencies are common. A major problem in agricultural production and food safety is the heavy pollution of water and soil.	
SECTION 418(b) Mercy Corps International	Monetization of butter oil; use local currency to support small business; develop ag extension, training in democracy.	Local currencies will support a range of programs designed to increase domestic production and household income.
KENYA	The food security situation is tenuous, with wide regional/seasonal variation due to regional variations in efficiency of marketing systems for cereals; a tendency for droughts, especially in the northern and north eastern provinces; one of the highest population growth rates in the world; an influx of Somali refugees; and Kenyans displaced due to tribal violence.	
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT Catholic Relief Services	MCH targets under-3s and mothers with food and education. FFW improves infrastructure and relief for disaster victims.	Improved dietary intake, less time spent foraging for food; expanded income-generating activities; improved ag infrastructure.
Food for the Hungry	Monetization supports increased ag production through drought-tolerant crops, home gardens, techniques, conservation.	Successful transmission of pilot crops to home gardens; 80% of farmers growing more diverse crops.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR		PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
	World Vision Relief and Development	100% monetization supports improved irrigation, increased food production, and increased community incomes.	350% increase in irrigation coverage; increase in production yields; production continued throughout drought, mitigating negative effects.
	TITLE II - EMERGENCY CARE	FFW and targeted feeding and distribution for 180,000 persons on Kenya's northern frontier with Somalia afflicted by drought, refugees, migration.	Seeks to improve food access and reduce mortality and morbidity among target population and to reverse extreme malnutrition rates, especially among children.
	Catholic Relief Services	Provides food to 140,500 women, children, and elderly in pastoralist communities affected by drought through FFW, clinic/ center-based feeding, general distribution.	Regular nutritional assessments should show a reversal in the increased incidence of malnutrition among the target population, particularly children.
	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Direct distribution to 222,000 mothers and children in 12 rural districts suffering from reduced crop production, displacement of farming families, and ethnic clashes.	Seeks to improve food access among mothers and children and to reduce malnutrition rates.
	World Food Program	Emergency support to drought victims, displaced persons, and vulnerable groups and to 450,000 refugees fleeing civil conflict in Somalia, Sudan, and Ethiopia.	Emergency programs seek to protect vulnerable groups and refugees from further deterioration in food security and nutritional status.
	SECTION 416(b) World Food Program		
KYRGYZSTAN		Kyrgyzstan is a mountainous nation of 4.4 million people in the Central Asian region of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). The transition to independence and resultant loss of subsidies has required increases in the government's social assistance, but payments have not increased proportionately with price increases, and household purchasing power is continually eroding. Government expenditures on health have been cut as budget constraints tighten. Family consumption and children's protein-calorie intake have decreased as prices have risen.	
	TITLE I - Food for Progress	Support policy reforms, including price liberalization for all commodities except bread and transport; provide assistance to committee on land privatization; support efforts to improve agricultural yields.	Improved food security is expected from increasing overall supply of basic foodstuffs currently in critical shortage; reforms should help increase domestic production.
	SECTION 416(b) American International Association	Feeding and distribution program for infant/child patients currently being treated for hematological diseases.	Improve nutritional status of children with target diseases by increasing fat calories and nutrients from butter.
	American National Red Cross	Food for Progress program distributes food packets to home-bound elderly, orphans, disabled, and refugees.	Protect the food security of vulnerable and needy by supplying monthly rations.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
<p>Mercy Corps International</p>	<p>Monetization of butter oil and use of currencies to support development projects. Food for Progress program provides direct emergency distribution of vegetable oil and rice to infants, lactating women, pensioners, and the disabled. FFW trial projects support local initiatives.</p>	<p>Local currencies will support local initiatives in agriculture, health, and democracy. Increased access and availability of basic foods for needy groups; enhanced household food security for participants in FFW projects; and improved local infrastructure.</p>
<p>LESOTHO</p> <p>Lesotho has few resources except people and abundant water. Compared to excellent economic growth rates in the earlier years of structural adjustment, recent GNP growth has been disappointing. The government has identified its limited human resource capacity as the most crucial development constraint. Despite Lesotho's abundant water, very little of it is currently available for irrigation within the country, and thus the recent droughts directly reduced agricultural output and food availability.</p>		
<p>TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>World Food Program</p>	<p>Title II food supports an FFW program benefiting 535,600 people, which provides food as partial wages for road construction in remote areas, and an SF program for primary school kids.</p>	<p>WFP's road construction activities in remote areas are expected to improve marketing of agricultural produce and thereby improve food access for poor households in both rural and urban areas.</p>
<p>LIBERIA</p> <p>The ongoing civil war has ravaged Liberia and its already fragile economic systems. The child mortality rate remains very high and is expected to remain so until political stability allows for effective agricultural production and distribution. Access to oral rehydration therapy remains fairly limited. Although prior to civil conflict only a quarter of the population was in absolute poverty, it is estimated that this number has increased dramatically due to the war.</p>		
<p>TITLE II - EMERGENCY</p> <p>Catholic Relief Services</p>	<p>Provide food to vulnerable groups, assist repatriated/displaced persons, train former combatants, reconstruct infrastructure, provide incentives for health workers, help farmers increase production.</p>	<p>Multi-faceted interventions to enhance food access and availability by directly assisting 400,000 people through direct distribution. FFW and monetization are supporting programs in ag production.</p>
<p>World Food Program</p>	<p>Title II food supports the Liberia regional emergency program serving two million refugees and displaced people in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire, and Guinea.</p>	<p>Agricultural production support and other activities have reduced food insecurity among refugees and displaced persons.</p>
<p>LITHUANIA</p> <p>Lithuania, with a population of 3.7 million, is the largest of the Baltic Republics. Like other republics from the former USSR, Lithuania has felt the impact of collapse of intrarepublic trade and lack of hard currency reserves. While there is a scarcity of food and fuel, shortages are generally not as severe as those in other Baltic nations.</p>		
<p>TITLE I</p>	<p>Currencies support modernization of grain processing sectors through investment in technology, privatization of processing and distribution channels, with a particular focus on feed mills and grain processing.</p>	<p>Expected impacts include increased food availability through improved grain processing and distribution systems.</p>
<p>MACEDONIA (former Yugoslav Republic)</p> <p>This former region of the Yugoslav Republic has experienced less direct fighting and ethnic conflict than some other areas in the region, but the regional conflict continues to affect food availability and disrupt markets, thus endangering food access (especially of the rural poor).</p>		

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
TITLE I	Development measures include investments in production and marketing cooperatives and training in agricultural production and marketing; support for private sector participation in marketing Title I corn.	Expected improvements include increased food availability through more efficient and productive agricultural systems.
MADAGASCAR		
Widespread poverty exists, with most agricultural outputs devoted to exports (vanilla, coffee, and cloves), limiting access to production of rice, the country's main staple. Pressures from both the international community and within Madagascar to preserve its unique natural resources are also limiting agricultural production.		
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT Catholic Relief Services	MCH, SF, and OCF provide nutritional supplements and meals to mothers and children; FFW provides off-season rural employment; relief programs supplement caloric needs of vulnerable groups.	Anticipated impacts include improved nutrition among mothers, children, and indigent poor through improved food access; and increased health knowledge among mothers.
MALI		
Wide-ranging structural adjustment measures since 1986 have started moving Mali toward a market economy from a state-dominated economy. Successful liberalization of the cereal markets, including freeing the prices of coarse grains, has stabilized producer and consumer prices and improved access to food through market systems. However, large seasonal variations still afflict certain regions, and rainfall still determines overall availability.		
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT World Vision Relief and Development	FFW, MCH/Child Survival, and direct distribution seeks to assist nomadic groups of arid north in shifting production and livelihood patterns to sustainable systems.	Improved physical and technical infrastructure, functional "hard loan" scheme, diversified crop patterns; improvement in 45% of target malnourished children.
MAURITANIA		
Mauritania is a vast country that is mostly desert. Agricultural output is mostly limited to farming along the Senegal River and livestock production. Recurrent droughts along with environmental degradation from deforestation, overgrazing, and cultivation of marginal lands have decreased agricultural productivity and increased soil erosion, further decreasing future yields. Poverty is pervasive, with limited national income inequitably divided between the smaller Arabic-origin population (receiving higher incomes) and the larger, predominantly black-African population.		
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT Doulos Community, Inc.	MCH program seeks to improve health and nutrition of preschool children, strengthen mothers' KAP in health and hygiene, and distribute food efficiently for relief.	2,000 children "graduated" from Doulos centers with average 9.2% improvement in weight-for-age; especially high success in rehabilitating moderate and mild malnutrition.
World Food Program	Title II food supports an SF program for 43,400 primary school children and assists a large multidonor effort to support farmers.	Programs are expected to improve nutritional status of school children and enhance food availability through support to farmers.
MEXICO		
Mexico is a rapidly developing nation of 90 million people with a per capita GNP of \$3,030. The government plans to concentrate its efforts on reducing poverty by increasing access to health services, education, and potable water and establishing a permanent safety net for the poorest. Deep cuts in social spending during the 1980s are being reversed. Inflation continues to erode household purchasing power, although food prices have risen slightly less rapidly than overall consumer prices. National rural surveys over the past 15 years point to an overall improvement in nutritional status.		

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR		PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT World Food Program		WFP programs focus on the most depressed rural areas, with activities in rural development and school feeding. Emergency assistance also helped resettle 23,200 Guatemalan refugees in Mexico.	WFP's rural development activities are expected to reduce food insecurity in some of Mexico's most depressed rural areas.
TITLE II - EMERGENCY World Food Program			
MOLDOVA		Moldova is a densely populated nation of 4.4 million people with more than 47% of the population residing in urban areas. Moldova's economy resembles that of the Central Asian republics, and agriculture accounts for slightly more than 33% of the labor force.	
TITLE I		Development measures include development of private food processing sector, establishment of farm credit system to increase access of private farmers to credit, and development of livestock sector.	Expected impacts include increased access to farm credit and improvements in the livestock and food processing sectors.
SECTION 416(b) Global Jewish Assistance Relief Network		Direct distribution of food to government and nonprofit institutions serving the poor.	Improved diets among needy people served by existing programs.
MONGOLIA		In the transition from a command economy to a market orientation, Mongolia's economic situation has deteriorated, and GDP has fallen while unemployment has risen. Shortages of energy, raw materials, food, and medicine led to falling living standards. Economic adversity helped drive food intakes down by 30%, to levels that FAO estimates are well below minimum nutritional requirements. Infant mortality and child malnutrition are rising.	
SECTION 416(b) Government of Mongolia		Monetization of butter through public and private channels and use of local currency; free distribution of butter to needy.	Local currencies support small- and medium-scale agricultural projects. Increased availability of butter and lower prices.
MOROCCO		Food-security indicators for Morocco show a clear improvement over the past several years. However, uneven income and wealth distribution and the large number of rural poor remain an obstacle to development, and indicators such as infant mortality and adult illiteracy are troubling. Child malnutrition was estimated at 11.8% in 1987.	
TITLE I		Support for public agricultural research facilities and promotion of private sector role in agricultural development.	Expected impacts include increased food availability as improved agricultural research contributes to expanded production.
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT World Food Program		Title II food supports an SF program for children of low-income families; rural development focuses on soil and water conservation.	SF program is having questionable impact and is being reexamined; rural development projects have increased productivity of near-subsistence farmers.
MOZAMBIQUE		Substantial national productive potential exists for increased domestic foodgrain production, but availability is constrained by restrictive marketing policies. Access is a problem for poorer groups, and years of conflict took a heavy toll on nutritional status of rural and periurban poor.	

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
TITLE II - EMERGENCY Adventist Development and Relief Agency International	Assist displaced and drought-affected groups, unemployed, children, widows and orphans, hospital patients (total 35,000).	Direct feeding is protecting most vulnerable; FFW is enhancing household food security and rebuilding schools, hospitals, and wells.
World Vision Relief and Development	Emergency rations help 424,300 returnees; FFW rebuilds infrastructure (roads, schools, irrigation); supplemental rations to institutions, mothers, and children.	Increased food availability through direct rations; increasing local production with seeds, tools, and inputs; assisting transition from war and drought to productivity.
TITLE III	Title III seeks to improve food security of vulnerable groups through targeted safety net; strengthen competitive markets by liberalizing trade and creating conditions for increased productivity; improve efficiency of public sector management of food aid and reduce government role in food markets. Policy reforms include: 1) phase out food ration systems and complete integrated food and welfare survey in Maputo; 2) allow markets to determine consumer prices for maize, beans, and rice; establish more liberal pricing framework for oil, sugar, yellow maize; 3) install physical and financial commodity control system, promote private sector role in maize sales; and improve financial discipline in sales.	1) Increased availability of staple foods in markets. 2) Because yellow maize is a self-targeting food, benefits of its increased availability reach the poorest people. 3) Expanded activity by private sector in marketing of maize throughout countryside; strengthened rural-urban linkages help marketing systems.
SECTION 416(b) World Food Program	Title II food provides emergency aid to more than 1 million people affected by drought or displaced by civil strife.	Recent rehabilitation efforts encourage refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes; food attracts people to health centers.
NICARAGUA USAID identifies poverty as principal cause of food insecurity: over 50% of population lives below poverty line; close to 20% live in extreme poverty (mostly rural). Extreme poverty is concentrated in two agricultural regions (I and VI) where 80% of poor work in agriculture. IMR is second highest in region, and malnutrition is third leading factor in child mortality.		
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT World Food Program	Title II food supports programs to attract mothers and children to health centers and efforts to improve small farmers' dairying.	WFP's support for dairy development has increased the incomes of small dairy farmers in poor rural areas.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
TITLE III	Title III seeks to improve food security, including food availability and food access, and improve the coverage and delivery of sustainable primary health care services. Policy reforms include: 1) remove policy distortions affecting agriculture (improve incentives for small ag producers, remove barriers to competition, reduce state monopolies); 2) employment generation and infrastructure rehabilitation (increase GON resources for emergency employment programs, target them for poverty alleviation in needy areas); 3) improvement of primary health care (increase GON coverage and service delivery).	1) Policy reforms opened trade and increased small farmer production and exports of basic grains. 2) Restructuring of public ag technology sector increased access by small farmers to technology. 3) GON increased capacity to implement targeted safety net programs; 96,000 person-months of public works employment was created in 1993, up 30% from 1992. 4) Increased GON resources spent for preventive health care.
NIGER	Niger's fragile Sahelian ecosystem has been stressed by overpopulation, insect invasions, and recent droughts causing major land degradation. Annual variation in food production due to rainfall variation is a major problem. Minimal marketing of this limited production leaves urban as well as rural areas at risk. The modern business sector continues to decline, losing jobs and income and placing more households at risk. Recent surveys indicate child mortality may be increasing.	
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT World Food Program	Title II food supports an FFW program, a health and nutrition program for mothers and children, an SF program, and development of cereal banks.	Cereal banks at the village level have directly contributed to food security by strengthening markets for grain produced by small farmers and increasing availability in hungry seasons.
PAKISTAN	Pakistan's production and export resources are undiversified, and agriculture continues to dominate. Although economic gains are being made, the high population growth rate and poor social development undermine the pace of development and exacerbate inequitable income distribution. Food security indicators for Pakistan show steady improvement in recent years. However, infant mortality and life expectancy indicators are poor, health coverage is limited, and inadequate public services and limited access to productive assets perpetuate poverty.	
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT World Food Program	Title II food supports WFP FFW programs in water and soil management, rural infrastructure, reforestation.	WFP projects have a strong focus on increased productivity of rural families who are food-insecure.
PANAMA	In 1990, Panama had a population of 2.4 million, growing at 2.1% annually, with a GNP per capita of \$2,130. Panama has a service-oriented economy whose growth is facilitated by its geographic location and liberal financial characteristics. The economic and political situation deteriorated previously, but the present government has made some progress.	
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT World Food Program	Title II food supports programs in agro-forestry and aquaculture in isolated and depressed rural areas.	Small farmers and Guaymí Indians have increased household incomes and resources for household food access.
PERU	Peru is food-insecure in all aspects: availability constrained by scarce cultivable land, inconsistent policies, land tenure problems; access limited by lack of income. More than 65% of Peruvians live in poverty, up from 56% in 1982. 53% of rural children under five years old are malnourished, and 85,000 children per year die from diarrhea, pneumonia, malnutrition.	

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT Adventist Development and Relief Agency International	MCH program targets 32,400 women and children at nutrition risk; Integrated Rural Development program supports family production; Micro-Enterprise program supports income and job creation.	Increase in children 0-3 and 3-5 with positive growth curves and in mother and child immunization coverage; increased family ag production; increased jobs and microprojects with access to revolving credit.
CARE	PRODIA food safety net targets women through community kitchens; NINOS targets health and nutrition of children; ALTURA improves sustainable agriculture.	Expected to improve health and nutrition KAP, increase consumption of nutritious local foods, help recovery of normal nutritional levels; increase village harvests, increase reforestation.
Caritas del Peru	FFW improves ag production infrastructure, wells and latrines, schools and roads; direct rations for mothers and children.	Expected to improve agricultural and social infrastructure; improved food access for vulnerable mothers and children.
Asociacion Beneficia Prisma	Target mothers and children in 330,000 nutritionally high-risk families for integrated nutrition and health programs and training.	60% of acutely malnourished children rehabilitated; decrease of 13 percentage points in chronic malnutrition in children 2-3 years old — first time in Peru.
World Food Program	Title II food supports FFW rural infrastructure program and MCH feeding.	Food aid is focused on most vulnerable groups; impacts not yet measured.
TITLE III	Title III program seeks to 1) enhance food security through use of agricultural commodities and local currencies to combat hunger; 2) promote equitable and sustainable development; 3) support humanitarian and assistance programs. Policy reforms support greater efficiency/ transparency in agricultural marketing (reduced surcharges, export duty drawbacks) and modernization of agricultural sector (privatized ag research, expanded rural banks, seed and water users' laws, unified property registration). Local currency-funded activities focus on poorest regions as per GOP "poverty map"; labor-intensive works programs assist displaced families and employment/income generation programs in poor areas.	1) Elimination of price controls and subsidies; reduced surcharges on ag imports, including food. 2) Increased incomes for 1,500 families organized into 27 local agro-processing associations. 3) 5,700 smallholder farmers in Huallaga now have land titles that allow them access to credit. 4) 1,500 Huallaga farmers doubled yields of rice, corn, and cotton with new seed processing plant. 5) Public works programs created 4 million daily wages for workers on canals and water systems. 6) 15,000 small farm families have improved farm-to-market access with two new bridges.
PHILIPPINES		
The Philippines is completing a period of major economic restructuring and change that seeks to eliminate distortions and misallocations and encourage diversified growth. Food security indicators for the Philippines have shown steady progress in the past several years. Food production remained virtually stagnant through the 1980s as the dramatic earlier increases in rice yields from new varieties reached a plateau. Food access and utilization are the most significant food security constraints, with aggregate food supplies generally adequate at the national level, although domestic food production is often volatile. Chronic dietary energy deficiency persists as a problem among both adults and children, although recent years have seen some progress toward improvement.		

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
TITLE I	Support for private sector participation in handling and sale of Title I commodities; implementation of livestock development programs; support for improved veterinary quarantine certification for poultry, livestock, etc.	Expected impacts include increased food availability through investment in livestock industry sectors and improved sanitary inspection methods.
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT CARE	SF targets 1.2 million children aged 7-14 (80% of malnourished in country); MCH targets 700,000 mothers and children. Plans for shift from SF and MCH to 100% monetization.	Modest growth recuperation in most moderate and severely malnourished children.
Catholic Relief Services	MCH program targets 290,000 children under five and 97,000 mothers; SF helps local/neighborhood feeding programs for malnourished children. Monetization supports pilot combinations of food assistance and enterprise development.	Improved nutritional status in 175,000 malnourished children; 70% of mothers improved dietary practices and practice proper hygiene and sanitation; participants' income increased 20%.
ROMANIA Romania has a population of 23.2 million with a per capita GNP of \$1,620. The country has a wide range of natural resources, including a fertile agricultural base, minerals, and fuel sources.		
SECTION 416(b) International Partnership for Human Development	Direct distribution to programs for pre-schoolers, sick children, pregnant/lactating mothers. Monetization will provide medicine, vaccines, educational materials.	Addition of butter will improve nutritional levels of targeted groups receiving direct distribution. Increase in total butter availability will benefit all consumers.
Government of Romania	Monetization of butter through public commodity exchanges; use of local currencies to support milk production sector reforms and new technology.	Increased total butter supply improves availability and reduces prices. Reforms supported by local currency improve domestic production potential.
RUSSIAN FEDERATION The economic dislocations resulting from the difficult transition to a market-based economic system have caused massive increases in food prices and constant food shortages. Some basic foods are in short supply or are not available at all. Many Russians have been forced to use their savings on food, and poor people survive entirely on bread, milk, and potatoes or buckwheat. The most vulnerable social groups in the situation are children, the elderly, and those on fixed incomes from the state.		
SECTION 416(b) Catholic Relief Services	Food for Progress direct feeding program helps families with young/many children, disabled, and elderly.	Increased availability of food through orphanages, state stores, hospitals, schools.
National Cooperative Business Association	Food for Progress program monetizes soybean meal and uses local currencies for agricultural projects in Tver.	Increased availability of soybean meal for feed; currencies support revolving loan fund to improve local production systems.
Land O'Lakes	Monetization of butter; use of local currencies to provide financing, equipment, technical support to new ag enterprises.	Increased total supply of butter; local currency use helps increase food processing efficiency and effective yields.
CARESAC	Monetization of butter through wholesale distribution and sales.	Local currencies support small- and medium-scale ag businesses.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR		PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
	Feed the Children	Supply milk to orphanages, children's homes, handicapped facilities, families.	Increased food access for targeted vulnerable groups; support for local NGOs.
	FUND	Support for emergency feeding and institutional programs. Monetization of butter and butteroil; use of sales proceeds to support New Russian Small Business Fund.	Supplemental feeding for those most in need. Local currencies support small- and medium-sized businesses, and increased investment as well as employment.
RWANDA		Rwanda is a small country with limited natural resources and the most dense population of any country in Africa. Annual per capita food consumption has been declining. After a plane crash in 1994, which killed the presidents of Rwanda and Burundi, civil war erupted throughout the country — to date, 500,000 people have been killed, 2 million internally displaced, and 2 million fled to neighboring countries. WFP is coordinating the donor response of food aid to the emergency needs of these Rwandan people.	
	TITLE II - EMERGENCY Catholic Relief Services	Direct distribution for 83,010 displaced persons affected by civil conflict.	Addresses immediate food provisioning needs among target group as long as security considerations allow.
	International Committee of the Red Cross	Emergency support to the more than 1 million displaced persons and refugees affected by the ongoing civil war.	Alleviate suffering caused by ongoing civil war; protect fragile food security of people driven from homes and farms.
	World Food Program	Title II food supports a massive emergency and relief program serving 1.325 million people affected by civil war.	Seeks to protect vulnerable refugees and displaced persons from starvation and to organize repatriation as soon as appropriate.
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE		Sao Tome and Principe have abundant energy and great natural beauty, but consumption needs are largely met through imports as most agricultural production goes to export, e.g., cocoa, coffee, and sugarcane. As cocoa prices have fallen, foreign exchange for food imports has grown scarce. Although per capita incomes are low, child mortality remains low.	
	TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT World Food Program	Title II food supports FFW program benefiting 28,100 people.	FFW is expected to improve productivity in the cocoa sector and to increase foreign exchange available for food imports.
	SENEGAL Food production and household incomes are constraints to increased food security in Senegal. Rapid population growth and a deteriorating natural resource base have constrained the growth of crop production and yields. Productive acreage and yields stagnate as new land brought into production is offset by land lost to erosion and soil infertility. Per capita caloric intake is below recommended level (2,040 kcal); 22% of children aged 0-4 are malnourished.		

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
TITLE III (Not funded in FY 94)	Title III establishes improved policy environment for natural resource planning/management at national and local levels; encourages greater participation of private sector in rice marketing through involvement in marketing of Title III rice. (Competitive auctions with small lots to maximize participation by traders.) Policy reforms include 1) revision of forestry code to establish private property rights; 2) liberalized rice sector and dismantled rice parastatal; 3) local currency sales by auction facilitate participation of small private traders in liberalized rice market; 4) local currency proceeds reimburse ag-related public debt and free up credit for private agricultural enterprises.	1) Domestic production covers only 50% of food needs; Title III rice increases national food availability and provides budget support. 2) Title III sales auctions catalyzed the growth of private rice trade. 3) GOS has demonstrated an increasing commitment to natural resource management and environmental concerns. 4) Title III policy reforms well integrated with \$25 million Development Fund for Africa-financed Natural Resource Management Project. 5) Title III objectives lead toward vision of food and income security, which includes sustainable use of all natural resources.
SIERRA LEONE		
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT Catholic Relief Services	MCH program provides health monitoring, food, and nutritional counseling; SF targets primary school students; FFW builds community-based infrastructure.	Seeks to improve nutritional status of mothers and children, increase school attendance, and improve infrastructure.
TITLE II - EMERGENCY Catholic Relief Services	Emergency rations for 184,000 displaced persons and medical care for displaced persons and residents of camps in Gondama and Kenema.	Maintained stable food access for displaced persons; improved status of people in camps — malnutrition down from 18% to 11%.
SLOVENIA		
TITLE II - EMERGENCY American National Red Cross	Direct distribution to refugees and displaced persons suffering economic hardship as a result of ethnic conflict.	Immediate food needs of conflict victims are addressed (860,000 recipients in the combined Croatia and Slovenia programs).
World Food Program	WFP programs use Title II resources to provide 70% of food for airdrops/airlifts to people isolated in Bosnia and Slovenia.	WFP Title II programs are part of coordinated airdrops/airlifts assisting 2.7 million people isolated in Bosnia and Slovenia.
SOMALIA		
Somalia, mostly desert and rangeland, has always been a poor country, with the population dependent largely on rain-fed agriculture and the grazing of sheep and goats. The civil war along with drought has disrupted this already fragile existence, forcing migration of survivors into regional feeding and refugee centers. The major challenges are supporting the civilian population through food aid until political stability can be achieved and normal economic progress can recommence.		

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
TITLE II - EMERGENCY World Food Program	Title II food supports an emergency program serving tens of thousands of displaced and drought-affected persons despite of continuing security problems.	WFP programs focus on the interior areas with least interference from Mogadishu security problems and seek to initiate activities to reduce short-term food insecurity.
SRI LANKA	Availability and access are both severe constraints: households in the bottom 20% of income range have per capita calorie intakes (1,298 calories in urban areas, 1,555 in rural) below recommended levels; households in the next income quintile are not much better, with intakes still well below requirements (1,670 calories in urban areas, 1,994 calories in rural). 55% of calories are provided by rice and wheat; wheat is not domestically produced, and consumers rely upon imports. Availability of domestically produced rice and wheat continues to decline.	
TITLE I	Support growth of forego, feed, and livestock industries without erecting additional barriers to imports; encourage private sector participation in marketing of Title I food through domestic flour trade.	Expected impacts include increased production and more efficient marketing through investments in livestock industry.
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT World Food Program	Title II food supports a FFW program seeking to accelerate settlement of landless and unemployed ag workers.	Activities focus on increased agricultural production by resettled people, especially high-value food crops for consumption and sale.
TITLE III	Title III seeks to 1) contribute to family food security for poorest through the Poor Relief Stamp Program; 2) maximize development impact of food aid by promoting economic and agricultural policy reform and supporting PVO income projects; 3) promote development of free ag markets and private farmer groups to promote rural interests; 4) provide balance-of-payments support during adjustment period. Policy reforms include: 1) strengthen poverty alleviation and nutrition program; 2) support management improvements to Mahaweli Authority; 3) support transition to private sector plantation management; 4) strengthen agencies and programs under Ministry of Forests, Irrigation, Mahaweli Development; 5) accelerate land surveying and titling; 6) privatize agricultural inputs systems.	1) Increased aggregate food availability protected against disproportionate hardships among poor. 2) Balance-of-payments support prevented diversion of scarce development budget resources from ongoing projects to buy food. 3) Support to safety net food stamps program mitigated short-run negative effects of macroeconomic structural adjustment on poor. 4) Export value of ag products up 121% from 1991. 5) Per capita ag incomes up 7% since 1991 due to diversification. 6) Rice imports liberalized and private sector active. 7) Nutrition surveillance system installed along with biannual surveys.
SUDAN	The major factor in Sudan's economy is the civil war and continued unrest. As the largest country in Africa, much of Sudan is sparsely populated. Poverty and malnutrition are widespread due to a decline in per capita income and a collapse of the traditional food security structures. Migration forced by the necessity of finding food has disrupted family structures and put the population at further risk of disease and of injury from the war.	

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
TITLE II - EMERGENCY Adventist Development and Relief Agency International	Direct distribution to 275,000 displaced by civil war to improve health status and reduce high rates of malnutrition. Programs target malnourished children, mothers, and families in target communities with very poor nutritional status.	Biannual surveys track nutritional status. Current food distribution helps protect a limited number of people, but continued drought and war pressure limited resources, and nutritional status continues to deteriorate compared to 1992.
Catholic Relief Services	Direct distribution to 142,000 displaced persons in camps and Nimule Corridor and to 17,000 elsewhere, all agro-pastoralists affected by civil war and drought.	Anecdotal reports show that food insecurity dropped from extreme to moderate due to the monthly family rations, that have stabilized consumption.
Mercy Corps International	Emergency FFW and direct distribution for 378,000 returned refugees, displaced persons, and victims of floods and pests in Southern Sudan.	Meets immediate food needs of vulnerable groups, addressing both availability and access.
Norwegian People's Aid	Combines direct distribution to 300,000 residents and displaced persons with other inputs; FFW improves access roads to allow food supplies to reach the region.	Addresses both immediate food needs and medium-term availability of and access to food, increasing production and minimizing forces that would pressure future migrations.
World Vision Relief and Development	Direct distribution to 184,000 vulnerable people affected by civil war and production disruptions.	Averted widespread starvation in target areas; facilitated seed and tool distribution for increased income, production, and self-reliance.
World Food Program	Title II food supports emergency programs serving more than 3.7 million people in the south where sporadic fighting continues.	Programs seek to protect vulnerable groups from starvation, although there have been no long-term improvements in food security.
SURINAME Suriname is a coastal nation of 430,000 people. In spite of having one of the highest per capita incomes in the region, Suriname's economy suffered in the 1980s as political unrest resulted in decreased production of the valuable mining products that earned 75% of total export revenues. The resulting scarcity of foreign exchange severely affected standards of living because Suriname is very dependent on imports for food and basic goods. The highest nutritional risks are observed in women and children of East Indian and Indonesian ethnicity who immigrated from other formerly Dutch colonies.		
TITLE I	Support for continuing pest eradication programs, development of policies to increase international reserves, liberalization of government regulation of business, and establishment of realistic exchange rate.	Expected impacts include increased availability through trade liberalization and improved pest control programs.
TAJIKISTAN Traditionally relying upon imports for oil, gas, and food, Tajikistan now must rely upon barter with other CIS republics as its trading systems collapsed during the transition from central control to a market system. Tajikistan is undergoing a civil war. Southern and eastern sections are cut off from the central and northern areas. Price inflation has increased market prices of basic foodstuffs dramatically while household incomes have not increased proportionately.		

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
TITLE I - Food for Progress	Support privatization of large stores and permit private marketing of produce; reform agricultural bank and promote establishment of functional ag credit system; reduce number of state orders and fixed prices; assist in credits for ag inputs; support development of private sector bakeries; increase total availability of basic food staple (wheat flour).	Improved food security is expected from provision of wheat for immediate humanitarian relief; medium-term improvements expected from improved production incentives and additional resources available to agricultural sector.
SECTION 416(b) Mercy Corps International	Monetization of butter oil and use of currencies to support local development projects. Food for Progress program provides emergency distribution of vegetable oil and rice to infants, lactating women, pensioners, and the disabled. Food-for-Work trial projects in support of local initiatives.	Local currencies will support local initiatives in agriculture, health, and democracy. Increased access to and availability of basic foods for needy groups; enhanced household food security for participants in FFW projects; and improved local infrastructure.
Aga Khan Foundation USA	Food for Progress program provides direct distribution to vulnerable groups in Gorno-Badakhshan province.	Increased food supplies bridge gaps in food availability caused by conflict and low production.
Save the Children	Food for Progress FFW program in Garmi region assists war-affected families in rebuilding.	Improve physical and food security for 17,000 families affected by conflict and floods.
World Food Program	WFP uses Section 416(b) food to provide assistance to 140,000 of the most severely affected displaced people.	Food security impacts are limited to protecting vulnerable groups from further suffering.
TOGO		
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT Catholic Relief Services	MCH assists mothers and children under three, while humanitarian assistance provides food to institutions serving the poor, sick, and destitute. Program recently revised after problems with government.	Expected to provide protection to fragile groups from increased food insecurity due to political turmoil and from economic stress due to devaluation of CFA franc.
World Food Program	Title II food supports an FFW program seeking to control deforestation and to improve sustainable ag production.	A more balanced approach to tree cutting and land use will lead to more sustainable ag production and increased food availability.
TURKMENISTAN		
Turkmenistan borders the Caspian Sea, with ample river and sea transportation channels. The country is rich in mineral resources and has ample supplies of natural gas. Urban dwellers and fixed-income families are being adversely affected by the slow transition to a market economy. More than 80% of those on collective farms live below the poverty line.		

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
TITLE I	Commodities provide food for those suffering most from adverse effects of economic reforms and political instability. Sales encourage development of local agribusiness sector and encourage private sector competition in storage, marketing, and distribution of Title I commodities.	Expected impacts include increased food availability through more efficient marketing systems.
UGANDA <p>Uganda is not generally a food-deficit country, although certain regions suffer from occasional droughts and lack of food. The primary food-security constraint is household food access: low incomes mean rural poor are unable to purchase enough food for a nutritious diet. Malnutrition and disease are still serious problems in rural areas; life expectancy is low.</p>		
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT Agricultural Cooperative Development International	100% monetization of edible vegetable oil to recapitalize ag bank, revitalize oil processing, increase rural incomes, create ag sector training opportunities.	Increased availability of edible oils and increased access by rural households through increased incomes; improved ag credit and better production environment.
TITLE III	Overall goal is to improve food security: 1) maintain food security at national level; 2) increase food security at household level by increasing rural incomes and/or production; 3) increase private sector access to foreign exchange; 4) establish a competitive, efficient soap industry. Policy reforms include: liberalize foreign exchange allocation system (supply and demand as only determinants of price of foreign exchange); remove admin. barriers to exports/imports. Local currency proceeds (70%) used to rehabilitate rural feeder roads and facilitate increased agricultural marketing; and support focused ag crop research and child/family health programs.	Over three years of current Title III program: 1) food production increased by average of 3%/yr.; 2) rural families' expenditure share for food decreased 2%; 3) stunting among under-fives down from 45% to 40% in target areas; 4) domestic production of soap increased 35%; 5) increased number of viable soap manufacturers; and 6) regional soap exports increased from 0 MT to 1,000 MT, with proportionate earnings increase.
UKRAINE <p>Ukraine's potentially robust economy has suffered from the dissolution of the interrepublic trading system and the difficult currency transition. Prices for food and supplies have soared in state-controlled shops, where food is scarce, and have risen even higher on the open market, where most households must go. Household purchasing power is rapidly eroding.</p>		
TITLE I	Program encourages competitive private sector participation in storage, marketing, and transport of Title I commodities and supports private agribusiness engaged in agricultural development.	Expected impacts include more efficient agricultural markets through increased private sector participation.
SECTION 418(b) Global Jewish Assistance	Feeding program for women, elderly, home-bound, and charitable institutions.	Support for government efforts to bridge availability gaps from low ag production.
Lishkas Ezras Achim	Distribution and feeding program for single elderly, large families, invalids.	Support for government efforts to bridge availability gaps for at-risk groups.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
UZBEKISTAN	Uzbekistan is an agrarian country of 20.3 million, with the majority living in rural areas. The economy is relatively undeveloped and remains heavily dependant on external trade, and therefore is suffering from the disruption of traditional trading systems with other ex-USSR republics. More than 70% of the arable land in Uzbekistan is devoted to the cultivation of cotton, due to the historical emphasis on using Uzbek cotton to earn hard currency.	
SECTION 416(b) Mercy Corps International	Monetization of butter oil; support to small businesses, develop ag extension, privatize ag projects, and train citizens in practice of democracy.	Local currencies will support a range of programs to increase domestic food production and increase household income.

CONCLUSION

It is the policy of the United States to use its abundant agricultural productivity to promote the nation's foreign policy by enhancing the food security of the developing world through the use of agricultural commodities and local currencies generated by commodity sales. In FY 1994, the United States provided food assistance to 79 developing and reindustrializing countries around the world, reaching millions of people and enhancing food security through programs implemented by USAID and the USDA. The U.S. government provided 5,144,148 MT of commodities to these countries, valued at \$1.74 billion.

In implementing development and humanitarian projects to fight world hunger, the U.S. government works with recipient governments, NGOs, and other donors to create innovative and effective programs along the relief-to-development continuum. Within a wide range of valuable foreign assistance activities, food aid represents an increasingly limited resource that must be used to maximum effect. Over the medium term, we seek to reduce chronic food insecurity by targeting food availability, food access, and food utilization with programs tailored to the particular problems of individual countries. Over the short term, we must respond to the transient food security of groups experiencing famine, disasters, and civil strife not only by providing food directly to those most in need, but also by protecting and increasing the resilience of fragile food security systems.

The enhancement of food security is an important cause, one worthy of the focused and judicious investment of American farmers' agricultural products and American taxpayers' valuable resources. The United States is committed to combating world hunger and malnutrition. Approximately 80% of the USAID-managed resources (Titles II and III) went to countries defined by USAID as "least developed" and therefore eligible for Title III assistance. These countries are home to some of the poorest and most food-insecure people in the world; in just the 15 countries with FY 1994 Title III programs, an estimated 543 million people live in absolute poverty; of these, approximately 93 million are malnourished children.

The U.S. government is working with our development partners — PVOs, international agencies, NGOs, host country governments — to focus our programs continually on attainable objectives and measurable results. USAID is working with Title II cooperating sponsor PVOs to develop systems for identifying food security objectives at the country and project level and for building in indicators of program performance to report on program impact over time. USAID has also focused and refined the criteria for allocation of Title III food aid to ensure that the limited resources available are targeted to those eligible poor and least developed countries with the greatest need for food.

As this report has shown, progress is being made toward food security in many of the countries receiving U.S. food assistance, while, in other nations, the tragic effects of poverty, malnutrition, and civil strife continue to stubbornly thwart the cause of human development and enhanced food security.

ANNEX A: 1994 FOOD AID PROGRAM DATA TABLES

TITLE I PROGRAMS IN FY 1994

This table includes Food for Progress programs funded by Title I resources.

COUNTRY	COMMODITY	METRIC TONS	DOLLAR VALUE
Albania	corn, vegetable oil, wheat	42,100.0	\$ 15,600,000
Angola	wheat, wheat flour	32,000.0	\$ 8,000,000
Armenia	wheat	120,000.0	\$ 25,100,000
Belarus	corn, soybean meal	135,800.0	\$ 27,500,000
Congo	rice, vegetable oil	15,000.0	\$ 6,000,000
Côte d'Ivoire	rice	51,900.0	\$ 15,000,000
Croatia	cotton	26,300.0	\$ 10,000,000
Georgia	wheat	125,000.0	\$ 23,800,000
Guatemala	wheat	95,600.0	\$ 15,000,000
Jamaica	corn, rice	67,800.0	\$ 16,400,000
Jordan	wheat	107,400.0	\$ 15,000,000
Kyrgyzstan	wheat	68,300.0	\$ 16,000,000
Lithuania	soybean meal	63,000.0	\$ 15,000,000
Macedonia	corn	46,000.0	\$ 7,000,000
Moldova	corn, soybean meal, wheat	111,500.0	\$ 20,000,000
Morocco	vegetable oil, wheat	66,600.0	\$ 15,000,000
Philippines	soybean meal	73,900.0	\$ 15,000,000
Sri Lanka	wheat	127,200.0	\$ 18,000,000
Suriname	vegetable oil, wheat	24,300.0	\$ 5,500,000
Tajikistan	wheat	34,400.0	\$ 10,000,000
Turkmenistan	wheat	50,000.0	\$ 10,000,000
Ukraine	soybeans	85,500.0	\$ 20,000,000

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TITLE II PROGRAMS IN FY 1994

This table includes allocations from the Food Security Wheat Reserve.

COUNTRY	SPONSORS	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES	MT	VALUE
Angola	CARE, Catholic Relief Services, International Committee of Red Cross, World Food Program	beans, corn, vegetable oil, corn soya blend, bulgur, lentils, cornmeal, rice	3,984,000	71,320.0	\$ 45,452,500
Armenia	Government of Armenia	wheat from Food Security Wheat Reserve	n/a	100,000.0	\$ 21,970,200
Bangladesh	CARE, World Food Program	wheat, vegetable oil	4,364,100	110,990.0	\$ 26,074,500
Benin	Catholic Relief Services	cornmeal, vegetable oil, wheat soya blend, wheat	63,000	5,020.0	\$ 2,189,800
Bolivia	ADRA, Caritas, Food for the Hungry International, Project Concern International, WFP	lentils, bulgur, cornmeal, wheat flour	485,600	49,783.0	\$ 20,722,800
Bosnia-Herzegovina	World Food Program	beans, peas, rice, vegetable oil, wheat flour, wheat, wheat soya blend	12,710,000	187,900.0	\$ 86,271,000
Botswana	World Food Program	sorghum	724,000	6,000.0	\$ 1,898,000
Burkina Faso	Catholic Relief Services	beans, cornmeal, vegetable oil, wheat	357,500	18,190.0	\$ 7,768,500
Burundi	World Food Program	beans, corn soya blend, peas, cornmeal, vegetable oil	15,050,000	48,130.0	\$ 40,302,100
Cape Verde Islands	ACDI, World Food Program	corn, corn soya blend	104,000	18,761.0	\$ 3,455,900
Central African Republic	World Food Program	cornmeal	45,700	200.0	\$ 85,600
Chad	World Food Program	rice, corn soya blend, sorghum grits, cornmeal	509,100	6,760.0	\$ 3,274,900
Costa Rica	World Food Program	beans, rice, wheat flour	200,500	1,525.0	\$ 988,700
Croatia	American National Red Cross, World Food Program	beans, lentils, peas, rice, wheat flour, vegetable oil	1,820,000	16,250.0	\$ 8,387,300
Dominican Republic	CARE, World Food Program	beans, vegetable oil, bulgur, cornmeal	39,600	7,080.0	\$ 4,847,900
Ecuador	CARE, World Food Program	wheat, rice	408,800	14,390.0	\$ 3,058,400
Egypt	World Food Program	wheat flour, vegetable oil	102,800	27,580.0	\$ 9,848,700
Eritrea	Catholic Relief Services, World Food Program	lentils, sorghum, wheat, vegetable oil, corn soya blend	2,132,700	65,400.0	\$ 24,861,700
Ethiopia	CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Ethiopian Orthodox Church, Food for the Hungry, Save the Children, WVRD	vegetable oil, wheat, corn soya blend, lentils, sorghum, beans, bulgur, rice	2,701,400	177,590.0	\$ 67,100,800

COUNTRY	SPONSORS	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES	MT	VALUE
The Gambia	Catholic Relief Services	corn soya blend, vegetable oil	27,800	3,360.0	\$ 1,925,200
Gaza and the West Bank	Catholic Relief Services	lentils, rice, wheat flour, vegetable oil	77,500	3,270.0	\$ 1,711,100
Georgia	Government of Georgia	wheat from Food Security Wheat Reserve	n/a	100,000.0	\$ 19,595,600
Ghana	ADRA, Catholic Relief Services, TechnoServe	rice, bulgur, wheat soya blend, wheat, sorghum grits	126,200	34,820.0	\$ 8,362,300
Guatemala	CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Feed the Children, World SHARE, World Food Program	corn, rice, vegetable oil, corn soya blend, bulgur, beans, wheat flour	1,336,400	40,225.0	\$ 14,732,800
Guinea-Bissau	Africare	vegetable oil, wheat flour	n/a	1,060.0	\$ 571,300
Guyana	World Food Program	beans, vegetable oil, wheat flour	296,000	1,850.0	\$ 732,100
Haiti	ADRA, CARE, Catholic Relief Services, World Food Program	bulgur, vegetable oil, peas, wheat soya blend, beans, cornmeal, sorghum grits	2,052,100	57,650.0	\$ 25,305,500
Honduras	CARE, Cooperative Housing Foundation, World Food Program	beans, corn, rice, corn soya masa flour, vegetable oil, bulgur, wheat	820,100	46,070.0	\$ 12,898,800
India	CARE, Catholic Relief Services, World Food Program	corn soya blend, vegetable oil, bulgur	14,213,800	244,333.0	\$ 117,672,600
Indonesia	Catholic Relief Services, World Food Program	rice, wheat soya blend, wheat	237,200	34,840.0	\$ 9,061,100
Jordan	World Food Program	lentils	29,800	400.0	\$ 242,000
Kenya	CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Food for the Hungry, UNICEF, World Food Program, WVRD	corn, lentils, vegetable oil, bulgur, corn soya blend, wheat, wheat flour	1,548,600	45,170.0	\$ 20,326,700
Lesotho	World Food Program	cornmeal	804,800	7,900.0	\$ 3,381,200
Liberia	Catholic Relief Services, World Food Program	beans, bulgur, cornmeal, corn soya blend, vegetable oil, rice	11,342,000	98,160.0	\$ 56,396,500
Madagascar	Catholic Relief Services	rice, vegetable oil, corn soya blend	133,800	6,920.0	\$ 3,821,200
Malawi *	World Food Program	corn	3,000,000	25,000.0	\$ 8,775,000
Mali	World Vision Relief and Development	sorghum, vegetable oil	17,900	600.0	\$ 219,400
Mauritania	Doulos Community, Inc., World Food Program	sorghum grits, wheat soya blend, vegetable oil, rice	67,500	2,610.0	\$ 1,334,000
Mexico	World Food Program	corn, sorghum, vegetable oil, beans, corn soya blend	1,020,700	26,000.0	\$ 5,378,700

1994 FOOD AID PROGRAM DATA TABLES

COUNTRY	SPONSORS	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES	MT	VALUE
Morocco	World Food Program	lentils	979,200	620.0	\$ 375,100
Mozambique	ADRA, WVRD	beans, corn, vegetable oil, rice, corn soya blend	459,300	50,320.0	\$ 15,966,100
Nicaragua	World Food Program	rice, corn, beans, vegetable oil	800,000	6,020.0	\$ 3,062,400
Niger	World Food Program	sorghum, vegetable oil, sorghum grits	399,700	12,020.0	\$ 3,978,600
Pakistan	World Food Program	wheat, vegetable oil	31,500	30,800.0	\$ 7,108,000
Panama	World Food Program	beans	25,900	150.0	\$ 138,800
Peru	ADRA, CARE, Caritas, Asociacion Beneficia Prisma, World Food Program	corn soy masa flour, lentils, bulgur, vegetable oil, wheat flour, rice, cornmeal, beans, peas, corn soya blend, wheat	2,332,900	174,120.0	\$ 80,360,100
Philippines	CARE, Catholic Relief Services	bulgur, peas, wheat, corn soya blend	2,564,900	51,393.0	\$ 15,706,200
Rwanda	Catholic Relief Services, International Committee of Red Cross, World Food Program	cornmeal, lentils, peas, beans, sorghum, vegetable oil, rice, corn soya blend, corn	7,603,000	57,970.0	\$ 44,235,900
Sao Tome & Principe	World Food Program	cornmeal	28,100	570.0	\$ 204,100
Sierra Leone	Catholic Relief Services	beans, bulgur, corn soya blend, vegetable oil, wheat soy blend, wheat	238,000	21,400.0	\$ 10,585,900
Slovenia	American National Red Cross, World Food Program	beans, lentils, rice, vegetable oil, wheat flour, peas	95,000	2,440.0	\$ 1,023,300
Somalia	World Food Program	bulgur, lentils, rice, wheat flour, vegetable oil, corn soya blend	274,000	24,000.0	\$ 16,807,600
Sri Lanka	World Food Program	wheat	170,000	2,060.0	\$ 432,600
Sudan	ADRA, Catholic Relief Services, Mercy Corps International, Norwegian Peoples' Aid, WFP, WVRD	corn soya blend, lentils, sorghum grits, sorghum, vegetable oil, wheat	3,052,900	135,480.0	\$ 63,550,300
Togo	Catholic Relief Services, World Food Program	bulgur, wheat soy blend, vegetable oil, wheat, cornmeal, corn	1,001,300	7,720.0	\$ 2,347,800
Uganda	Agricultural Cooperative Development International	vegetable oil	n/a	2,000.0	\$ 2,112,800

* This country program was added late in the fiscal year, and thus is not included in Chapter III.

TITLE III PROGRAMS IN FY 1994

COUNTRY	COMMODITY	METRIC TONS	DOLLAR VALUE
Bangladesh	wheat	184,171.0	\$ 44,815,800
Bolivia	wheat	100,000.0	\$ 14,892,000
Ethiopia	wheat, sorghum	210,085.8	\$ 44,699,800
Ghana	rice	22,373.0	\$ 8,299,900
Guinea	rice	25,004.0	\$ 9,000,000
Guyana	wheat	29,140.0	\$ 6,000,000
Haiti	wheat flour	35,300.0	\$ 15,000,000
Honduras	wheat	59,757.0	\$ 11,000,000
Mozambique	corn	70,180.0	\$ 14,999,900
Nicaragua	corn, soybean meal, inedible tallow	44,916.9	\$ 13,026,100
Peru	wheat	130,548.0	\$ 23,000,000
Sri Lanka	wheat	95,000.0	\$ 24,999,300
Uganda	inedible tallow	15,107.1	\$ 9,350,000

SECTION 416(b) PROGRAMS IN FY 1994

This table includes Food for Progress programs funded by Section 416(b) resources.

COUNTRY	SPONSOR	COMMODITY	MT	\$ VALUE
Angola	World Food Program	corn	45,000	\$ 23,488,000
Armenia	Fund for Armenian Relief	butter, butter oil, beans, lentils, flour, vegetable oil, whole dry milk, infant formula	18,145	\$ 26,368,185
Azerbaijan	World Food Program, CARE, Adventist Development and Relief Agency International	butter oil, wheat flour, beans, vegetable oil, lentils, rice, nutritional powdered blend	18,390	\$ 15,376,310
Belarus	Citihope	baby food	888 jars	\$ 698,968
Bulgaria *	CARE	butter	4,000	\$ 6,650,000
Burundi	World Food Program	corn, sorghum	20,000	\$ 8,928,000
Eritrea	World Food Program	sorghum	20,000	\$ 7,391,000
Georgia	World Food Program, Salvation Army World Services Office, CARE	butter oil, lentils, beans, rice, wheat flour, vegetable oil, whole dry milk	8,784	\$ 11,589,461
Kazakhstan	Mercy Corps International	butter oil, nonfat dry milk	3,446	\$ 7,364,149
Kenya	World Food Program	corn	35,000	\$ 12,086,200
Kyrgyzstan	American International Association, Mercy Corps International, American National Red Cross	butter, butter oil, rice, vegetable oil, wheat flour, whole dry milk	8,800	\$ 11,555,392
Moldova	American National Red Cross, Global Jewish Assistance Relief Network	butter	400	\$ 665,000
Mongolia	Government of Mongolia	butter	2,500	\$ 4,156,250
Mozambique	World Food Program	corn	10,000	\$ 3,947,000
Peru	CARE	butter oil	1,500	\$ 2,550,000
Romania	Government of Romania, International Partnership for Human Development	butter	3,500	\$ 5,818,750
Russian Federation	Feed the Children, FUND, Catholic Relief Services, National Cooperative Business Association, Land O'Lakes	dry milk, butter, butter oil, wheat flour, soybean meal, peas, beans, vegetable oil	27,640	\$ 31,092,987
Tajikistan	Save the Children, Mercy Corps International, World Food Program, Aga Khan Foundation	butter oil, wheat flour, rice, vegetable oil, whole dry milk	15,685	\$ 15,063,249
Transcaucasus Reserve	CARE, Government of Armenia	wheat flour, vegetable oil, beans, whole dry milk	13,700	\$ 13,205,200
Ukraine	American National Red Cross, Global Jewish Assistance, Lishkas Ezras Achim	butter	1,300	\$ 2,055,000
Uzbekistan	Mercy Corps International	butter oil	2,000	\$ 4,150,000
Zaire *	Catholic Relief Services	vegetable oil, corn soya blend	138	\$ 49,304

* This country program was added late in the fiscal year, and thus is not included in Chapter III.

SUMMARY TABLE OF FY 1994 P.L. 480 TITLE II COOPERATING SPONSORS

TITLE II COOPERATING SPONSOR	TITLE II METRIC TONS	TITLE II DOLLAR VALUE
Agricultural Cooperative Development International	20,000.0	\$ 5,233,000
Adventist Development and Relief Agency International	90,700.0	\$ 33,673,373
Africare	1,060.0	\$ 571,270
CARE	411,663.0	\$ 196,071,019
Caritas	63,040.0	\$ 27,031,770
Cooperative Housing Foundation	3,290.0	\$ 628,390
Catholic Relief Services	406,120.0	\$ 169,509,447
Doulos Community, Inc.	1,610.0	\$ 759,020
Ethiopian Orthodox Church	1,420.0	\$ 457,380
Food for the Hungry International	20,070.0	\$ 9,121,627
Feed the Children	840.0	\$ 531,130
International Committee of the Red Cross	19,720.0	\$ 17,116,100
Mercy Corps International	3,000.0	\$ 2,385,900
Norwegian People's Aid	14,200.0	\$ 9,908,400
Project Concern International	5,190.0	\$ 1,962,210
Asociacion Beneficia Prisma	15,130.0	\$ 6,661,670
American National Red Cross	12,390.0	\$ 6,607,870
Save the Children Foundation	1,540.0	\$ 1,246,600
TechnoServe	8,000.0	\$ 1,697,000
UNICEF	6,000.0	\$ 3,600,000
World Food Program	904,406.0	\$ 393,329,235
World SHARE	6,290.0	\$ 3,313,260
World Vision Relief and Development	76,470.0	\$ 28,375,219

ANNEX B: 1994 FOOD SECURITY INDICATOR DATA TABLES

ANNEX B: SELECTED FOOD SECURITY INDICATORS								
COUNTRY	THREE-YEAR AVERAGES: 1990 - 1992					FOOD SECURITY RANKINGS		
	GNP per Capita (ATLAS)	Per Capita Calorie Availability	Under-Five Mortality Rate	Foreign Exchange Earnings per Capita	Domestic Food Production per Capita	Household Food Access Rank	National Self Reliance Rank	Weighted Rank
MOZAMBIQUE	73	1,702	292	32	118	4	4	1
SIERRA LEONE	200	1,772	253	43	125	6	6	2
RWANDA	287	1,932	203	23	105	3	7	3
ETHIOPIA (W/ ERITREA)	117	1,710	213	20	140	7	1	4
HAITI	375	1,796	133	58	92	2	2	5
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	410	1,809	176	65	144	11	11	6
MAURITANIA	510	2,684	210	247	51	1	8	7
LESOTHO	577	1,683	141	331	59	8	14	8
BURUNDI	213	1,904	184	22	184	14	18	9
CHAD	203	1,905	213	47	204	18	5	10
PERU	1,020	1,829	93	196	96	5	10	11
NICARAGUA	333	2,010	78	96	136	10	12	12
KENYA	333	2,065	86	97	140	12	22	13
UGANDA	173	2,153	180	20	213	22	27	14
BANGLADESH	213	2,078	147	28	218	24	15	15
PAKISTAN	407	2,317	143	85	182	15	24	16
GAMBIA, THE	347	2,316	231	241	197	27	16	17
BOLIVIA	653	2,135	135	127	175	16	19	18
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	937	2,248	68	332	90	9	31	19
GHANA	420	2,288	149	85	199	19	9	20
SRI LANKA	503	2,247	25	181	130	13	25	21
INDIA	333	2,215	131	30	225	25	13	22
MALI	253	2,491	243	69	255	31	28	23
TOGO	403	2,136	143	151	220	28	34	24
MADAGASCAR	223	2,089	172	48	270	34	35	25
GUATEMALA	947	2,090	87	217	169	17	17	26
HONDURAS	610	2,224	72	216	174	21	21	27
CONGO	1,023	2,245	110	563	124	26	26	28
EL SALVADOR	1,093	2,423	72	272	168	23	23	29
NIGER	303	3,167	253	46	278	35	33	30
COTE D'IVOIRE	690	2,401	129	281	225	33	36	31
BENIN	383	2,430	148	114	282	36	3	32
JORDAN	1,140	2,680	43	910	40	20	20	33
ECUADOR	1,007	2,407	75	320	198	30	30	34
PHILIPPINES	747	2,363	58	245	228	32	32	35
INDONESIA	613	2,626	98	183	298	40	40	36
GUYANA	330	2,870	68	355	257	39	39	37
MOROCCO	1,013	3,076	88	331	242	37	37	38
EGYPT	620	3,340	75	272	264	38	38	39
JAMAICA	1,470	3,562	18	1,062	44	29	29	40
COSTA RICA	1,857	2,681	19	777	186	41	41	41
MEXICO	3,063	2,899	40	543	328	42	42	42
PANAMA	2,203	2,324	27	2,597	212	44	44	43
SURINAME	4,033	2,372	37	1,018	502	43	43	44

NOTES: Countries ranked from most food-insecure at the top to relatively food-secure at the bottom.

SOURCE: Prepared by USAID's Economic and Social Data Service, 1994.

METHODOLOGY

An initial list of countries for consideration is compiled by first eliminating advanced developed and industrialized nations from the comprehensive list of world nations.

Next, countries that are of interest from the perspective of food assistance programming are identified; that is, usually, the list of all countries currently receiving U.S. food aid of any type, including food commodities programmed through WFP.

The USAID Center for Development Information and Evaluation then takes this refined list of countries and checks the available data for each country. For a country to be included in the final output, at least two years of data must be available for all five basic indicators:

GNP per capita,
average daily per capita calorie availability,
under-five mortality rate,
gross foreign exchange earnings, and
gross domestic food production.

In some cases, estimated figures from the source institution (World Bank, FAO, UNICEF) can be used to fill data gaps.

In other cases, country data are simply not available or reliable for a given indicator, and the countries in question cannot be included in the calculations.

Three-year average values are calculated for each indicator, and all figures are converted into a per capita basis and normalized.

ANNEX C:

Malnutrition, Poverty, and Human Development in Selected Countries Receiving U.S. Assistance

Country	Population 1992 a	People in Rural Poverty (millions) b	Per Capita Calories as % of Requirements c	Percent Children Underweight d	IMR 1992 (deaths/1,000) e	HDI 1960 f	HDI 1992 f
AFRICA							
Angola	9.7	4.7	80%	35.0%		0.139	0.271
Benin	5.0	1.9	87%	24.0%	110	0.130	0.261
Botswana	1.0	0.5	100%	27.0%	35	0.207	0.670
Burkina Faso	10.0	7.1	95%	29.5%	132	0.086	0.203
Burundi	6.0	4.7	85%	31.0%	106	0.131	0.276
Cape Verde Islands	0.4	0.1	125%				0.474
Central African Republic	3.0	1.5	77%	32.0%	105	0.160	0.249
Chad	6.0	2.2	69%	31.0%	122	0.112	0.212
Congo	2.0	1.1	107%	23.5%	114	0.241	0.461
Cote d'Ivoire	13.0		122%	12.4%	91	0.168	0.370
Ethiopia & Eritrea	55.0	29.3	71%	55.0%	122		0.249
The Gambia	1.0	0.6	108%	17.0%		0.068	0.215
Ghana	16.0	5.6	91%	27.1%	81	0.233	0.382
Guinea	6.0	3.1	100%		133	0.083	0.191
Guinea Bissau	1.0	0.6	97%	23.4%	140	0.091	0.224
Kenya	26.0	10.4	86%	22.3%	66	0.192	0.434
Lesotho	2.0	0.0	93%	13.3%	46	0.245	0.476
Liberia	2.4	0.3	97%	20.3%		0.166	0.317
Madagascar	12.0	4.8	93%	39.1%	93	0.237	0.396
Mali	9.0	4.4	107%	25.1%	130	0.083	0.214
Mauritania	2.0	0.9	109%	31.0%	117		0.254
Mozambique	17.0	6.9	77%	47.0%	162	0.169	0.252
Niger	8.0	2.3	98%	36.2%	123	0.090	0.209
Rwanda	7.0	6.4	80%	29.2%	117	0.185	0.274
Senegal	8.0	3.2	95%	20.1%	68	0.113	0.322
Sierra Leone	4.0	2.0	86%	23.3%	143	0.055	0.209
Somalia	3.0	4.3	81%	39.0%	132	0.111	0.217
Sudan	27.0	17.5	83%	34.0%	99	0.160	0.276
Togo	4.0	0.8	99%	24.4%	85	0.123	0.311
Uganda	17.0	13.2	83%	23.3%	122	0.185	0.272
ASIA							
Afghanistan	21.4	9.3	76%	40.0%		0.101	0.208
Bangladesh	114.0	84.0	94%	66.5%	91	0.166	0.309
India	884.0	271.0	105%	63.0%	79	0.206	0.382
Indonesia	134.0	35.9	100%	39.9%	66	0.223	0.586
Pakistan	119.0	24.3	101%	40.4%	95	0.183	0.393
Philippines	64.0	23.4	108%	33.5%	40	0.419	0.621
Sri Lanka	17.0	6.3	137%	36.6%	18	0.475	0.665
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
Bolivia	8.0	3.1	83%	11.4%	82	0.308	0.530
Costa Rica	3.0	0.6	120%	6.0%	14	0.550	0.848
Dominican Republic	7.0	2.0	100%	10.4%	41	0.385	0.638
Ecuador	11.0	3.0	106%	15.5%	45	0.422	0.718
Guatemala	10.0	4.3	101%	28.5%	62	0.311	0.564
Guyana	0.8	0.3	108%	22.1%			0.580
Haiti	6.7	3.8	94%	37.4%		0.174	0.354
Honduras	5.0	1.7	91%	39.5%	49	0.280	0.524
Jamaica	2.0	0.9	115%	7.2%	14	0.529	0.749
Mexico	85.0	11.7	132%	13.9%	35	0.517	0.804
Nicaragua	4.0	0.3	100%	10.5%	56	0.344	0.593
Panama	3.0	0.8	100%	15.7%	21	0.485	0.816
Peru	22.0	4.9	89%	10.8%	52	0.420	0.642
NEAR EAST							
Egypt	55.0	7.7	133%	9.2%	57	0.210	0.551
Jordan	4.0	0.2	111%	6.4%	28	0.296	0.628
Morocco	26.0	6.3	131%	9.0%	57	0.198	0.549
Yemen (ROY)	13.0	2.6	93%	30.0%	106	0.092	0.323

**Malnutrition, Poverty, and Human Development
in Selected Countries Receiving U.S. Assistance**

	Population 1992 a	IMR 1992 (deaths/1,000) e
EUROPE & NIS		
Albania	3.0	32
Armenia	4.0	21
Azerbaijan	7.0	32
Belarus	10.0	15
Georgia	5.0	19
Kazakhstan	17.0	31
Kyrgyzstan	4.0	37
Lithuania	4.0	16
Moldova	4.0	23
Romania	23.0	23
Russia	149.0	20
Slovenia	2.0	8
Tajikistan	6.0	49
Turkmenistan	4.0	54
Ukraine	52.0	18
Uzbekistan	21.0	42

DATA SOURCES

- a Population data taken from Table 25 in the "World Development Report 1994," World Bank.
- b Data on numbers of people in poverty from Table 3, "Human Development Report 1994," United Nations Development Program; note that this does not include the urban poor, which may be an additional 30% of the number of rural poor.
- c Data on per capita calorie availability as a percent of daily requirements taken from Table 13 of the 1994 UNDP HDR.
- d Data on underweight children from the U.N. Administrative Committee on Coordination, Subcommittee on Nutrition as reported in Table 13 of the UNDP "Human Development Report 1994," except for new data for Burkina Faso, Kenya, Madagascar, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Honduras, Egypt, and Morocco, from USAID's Center for International Health Information.
- e Infant mortality data (infant deaths per 1,000 live births) from UNICEF as cited in Table 27 of the World Bank's WDR 1994.
- f The 1960 and 1992 values for the Human Development Index are taken from Annex Table A5-S in the UNDP's "Human Development Report 1994." Note that low HDI numbers reflect less developed status.